THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 64 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

A MURDERER'S FATE.

The Execution of Alexander B. Wiley at Wilkesbarre To-day.

The Prisoner's Statement—A Career of Recklessness and Crime.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday afternoon, we gave the full details of the crime for the commission of which Alexander B. Wiley was doomed to suffer death. The facts in the case were briefly these:—

Previous to the war Wiley was on very intimate terms with a woman named Alice Gardner. Both of them were rather disreputable characters. Wiley enlisted in the 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which he deserted several times. During his absence Alice dispensed her charms promiscuously, and finally, about a year ago, married a man named McElwee. On the morning of May 16, 1866, about three months after Alice's marriage, Wiley went to the house where she was living, a few miles from Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and deliberately shot her through the head. He effected his escape, and was not captured until the following October, when he had returned to the neighborhood with a band of incendiaries and robbers. He was put upon trial in December, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of March. Until within a week or so of the appointed day he remained very stubborn and resentful, refusing religious consolation. He then changed his bearing entirely, becoming very penitent for the reckless life he had led. On this account Governor Geary granted a respite of six days, that he might have ample time to prepare himself for entrance into another world. The execution was finally fixed for to-day, and preparations made accordingly.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 21.—About 10 o'clock last evening, your correspondent, in company with a friend, paid a visit to the cell of the condemned man, having obtained from Sheriff Van Leer special permission to do so. When we arrived at the jail the prisoner was seated near the door of his cell, quietly smoking a cigar, and looking out through the diminutive window cut through the door. We inquired if he would admit any visitors to see him, to which he replied that it depended entirely upon what was wanted.

We then remarked that we simply desired to have a short interview with him, and to procure any statement that he might desire to make public. To this the prisoner replied—"Oh, then, come in." The jailor was at hand, and at once opened the door of the cell, when we entered. After the customary salutations, the prisoner threw himself upon his bed on the floor, and after a short rambling conversation, commenced the following confession:—

The Murderer's Confession.

I am twenty-six years old, and was born in Plymouth, in this county: I followed the canal business until the beginning of the war; had no opportunity to get a school education; had no religious instruction; enlisted in the army, and deserted eight times; was sentenced to be shot at Petersburg, and deserted again; I then came home, and robbed Robert Abbotts, who resides on the Plains, of seven hundred dollars; and then robbed a shoe store in Blindtown. After mentioning a number of other robberies, he continued to state:—On the 14th of April last I went, with two others, to the house of Mr. Hungerford, and opened the door by a secret latch; walked to the bed, but had no pistol; told the old man I wanted his money; I demanded the key to his trunk; the others with me, in the meantime, built a fire and cooked supper.

We only made four hundred and fifty dollars on that operation. (Prisoner here laughed.) After that we went to Wyoming county and entered the house; Henry Ellsworth opened the door and went in and only got two dollars. Oh yes, I managed to get an old hat and coat in another house, with a pistol. There were three of us. We went into the bedroom. There was a man and his wife there; I told them to keep quiet; we only got a watch and chain there. (Prisoner again laughed.) Then went to the house of Abraham Ryman, his daughter was in bed; we searched the bureau, but found nothing, and left.

The prisoner then made a statement about the murder, saying about this affair:—This girl, five or six years ago, worked in a machine-shop; I went into the army, and when I returned I found her destitute, and I paid her board and kept her at a place called Blindtown; what she wanted I provided her with, until six or eight months ago; she was in the habit of seeing other men; I was not sparking her; I did not care much for her.

On the morning of the shooting I went there before daylight, opened the door and went to sleep, and slept there until Miller got up, when he pushed me and said, "You devil, you are again here;" I then got up and went into Miller's bed; at 8 o'clock Mary Tracey came into the house, and I got up; I jumped up with a knife in my hand, which I was playing with; I stuck the knife in the table, and then put it in my pocket; I tore my coat doing so.

Mrs. Miller offered to mend my coat; in doing so she found my revolver; I told her to let it alone; did not want to injure this woman McElwee; my revolver had only three loads in; I pointed it at Miss Tracey in fun; I did the same to Mrs. McElwee; I thought the pistol was only half-cocked; I did not intend to murder her, thinking that the barrel of the pistol I snapped was empty. This is about all I know of the affair.

The Prisoner's Demeanor This Morning.

The day opened dismally. A driving snow set in, and lasted all the morning. As early as eight o'clock the streets began to show signs of something unusual. Members of the Wyoming Valley Zouaves, under the command of Captain Ellis, were seen going hither and thither, and about 9 o'clock an entire company of about a hundred men, with a brass band, assembled on the Town Square, in front of the Court House, ready to act as guards to the jail.

By 10 o'clock hundreds of persons had assembled around the jail, a very primitive structure, near the Court House, clamoring for admission. We were admitted to the prisoner's quarters about half-past 9 o'clock. He was perfectly composed, and even apparently in a merry mood. He was dressed with great care in a full new sailor's suit, white duck pantaloons, white shirt, with large blue turn-over collar, and white stars on the corner, a new under-shirt with silk facings, white socks, and carpet slippers.

He looked more like a man about to appear on the stage and dance a hornpipe, than like one about to die a felon's death. He told me had passed a comfortable night, and ate an egg for his breakfast. The culprit was not confined strictly to his cell at this time. The door was open, and he would come and go from his cell to the corridor leading into the prison-yard for some time, and coolly watched the workmen engaged in putting up the scaffold.

He passed his opinion about the appearance of the scene as though it was a job of work he was superintending. While standing here he remarked that he had run out of cigars; and on two being furnished him he lighted one, and engaged in quiet conversation with us—all this in direct view of the half-completed scaffold. At one time he slyly pulled out a small flask, which had contained a little brandy; and after exhibiting it for a moment, placed it in his pocket, with a wink, as much as to say that he had got ahead of the Sheriff at that time. The general bearing of the man reminds one of Payne, the conspirator.

Before he was executed he appeared perfectly contented, and seemed as though he felt that the day had been set apart for a little pleasant recreation for himself and those who were around him. The sound of the band playing near the Court House, while the guards were forming, seemed to greatly gratify him, and he courted the observation of every one about him.

The party who handed him the two cigars apologized for not having more, when Wylie said, "Oh! I guess these will last as long as I have to live." He was evidently one of the most hardened criminals on record.

Continued in our Third Edition.

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

LATEST NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLES

The London and Liverpool Markets To-Day.

LONDON, March 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 39¾; Illinois Central, 78¾; U. S. 5-20s, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—Noon.—The Cotton market has a downward tendency, and is not active. Middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. The sales to-day are not expected to exceed 5000 bales. The Manchester advices are unfavorable, and prices tend downwards.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn has declined to 41s. 3d. Provisions are generally unchanged. Lard has declined to 50s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 per ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. for thin oblong for feeding. Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Recent Movement of Troops Towards the Canadian Frontier.

The statement that nine car loads of troops passed up the Hudson River Railroad yesterday *en route* for Oswego, N. Y., has created considerable sensation among the Fenians and their sympathizers here. Speculation is rife as to what information could have reached the Government to cause such a commotion among the military. Rumors were afloat that intelligence had been received by the Government that another formidable Fenian raid was about to be made into Canada, and the fact that General Grant had gone to New York on Monday last, and is still there, seemed to lend confirmation to the report. Diligent inquiry into the occasion of this unusual movement of troops, however, robs the story of all its startling features, as the explanations given by the best authority here disclose that the troops going north are a number of recruits from Hart's Island, New York, on their way to join their several commands stationed in Northern New York, together with one or two companies despatched to relieve other companies, which are ordered to rejoin the regiments to which they belong. No intelligence of an unusual character has been received here in reference to meditated Fenian demonstrations on the Canada border, and General Grant's presence in New York is accounted for by the statement that he is there to meet his associate trustees of the Peabody trust fund for the education of the Southern youth. There was a rumor here, too, that the Canadian authorities had demanded vigilance on the part of the President in suppressing any new Fenian raids; but I believe it is all a mere fabrication.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Collision in Hampton Roads—The Crew of the Frigate Lancaster Paid Off—A Portion Coming to Philadelphia—The Wreck of the Merrimac to be Removed, Etc. Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19.—The brig Mary Cobb, Captain Duncan, from Baltimore, bound to New York, while at anchor in Hampton Roads, came in collision with the barque Lapwing, from Baltimore, bound to Rio. The brig lost her anchor and chain bulwarks, and sustained other damages. She put into Norfolk for repairs. The barque sustained but slight damages.

The crew of the United States frigate Lancaster has been paid off at the Gosport Navy Yard, and nearly $300,000 has been put in circulation in consequence. Yesterday afternoon a large number of them took passage on the bay Line steamer for Baltimore, and a number went to Philadelphia last night by the Annamessie line. A few of the sailors have been detained at the Navy Yard to attend a court-martial which is shortly to be held for the trial of some offenders who, at Barbadoes, engaged in an *emeute* on board, originating in trouble between the white and colored soldiers, in which battle-axes and belaying-pins were freely used, but no lives lost.

The wreck of the old Rebel ram Merrimac, lying submerged in Elizabeth river, a constant terror to steamers and vessels passing to and from Norfolk in the night, is shortly to be effectually removed by means of torpedoes. Several attempts have been made to raise the wreck, but all have failed, and she has since been lying in the river with a buoy over her. Five large iron tanks are being built similar to the ordinary water-tanks, of strong boiler iron, and will hold two or three hundred pounds of powder. These torpedoes charged with powder will be placed beneath the hull of the ram and ignited by means of a galvanic battery.

The United States gunboat Marblehead sailed yesterday for the West Indies, intending to touch first at St. Thomas. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, Le Roy Fitch; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Samuel Very, Jr.; Navigating Officer, W. H. Wood; Acting Engineers, Robert Elder, J. H. Wilmouth, B. O. Lowe; Mate, J. S. O'Brien; Assistant Surgeon, Reuben Smith; Second-Assistant Engineer in charge, Elijah Laws; Second Assistant Engineers, Alfred Engard and A. A. Bandle; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Albert Bacon; Captain's Clerk, J. H. Hollis.

The gunboat Agawam, Commander Barrett, recently arrived from Beaufort, N. C., disabled, is the only man-of-war now lying in the harbor. The Agawam shortly sails for Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

Wednesday Evening Session—The Closing Scenes.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HARRISBURG, March 20.—At 7½ o'clock, as per adjournment, the members of the Methodist Conference convened in the Locust street church.

The galleries and every other available spot outside the bar of the Conference were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who were most anxious spectators upon the scene of so much interest as the closing of a Methodist Conference always proves to be. In a few brief hours the "Appointments" will be announced—the laborious men of God composing the Conference will scatter to their several charges, never more, all of them, to return to another session of their Annual Conference.

By appointment of the Bishop, Rev. P. Coombe presided temporarily. "O for a thousand tongues to sing," was sung, and Rev. Joshua Humphries led in a most appropriate prayer. The journal of the morning was read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Freedmen was taken up and considered item by item, all of which were adopted, as follows:—

1. Approves of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
2. Proposes to organize an auxiliary Society.
3. Requests a collection for the Society in the month of May or June, in aid of the education of freedmen.
4. Recommends a constitution to be adopted for the government of a Conference Freedmen's Aid Society.
5. Commends the several Aid Associations of Pennsylvania and Delaware in their good work of educating the freedmen of the country.

Brothers Quigley, Wallace, and J. E. Meredith were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the Society, who subsequently reported the following nominations, which were confirmed:—

President, Dr. C. Cooke; Vice-President, Rev. A. Atwood; Secretary, Rev. A. Cookman; Treasurer, J. H. Thornley, Esq.; Managers, Revs. J. D. Curtis, James Neill, and T. W. Simpers; John W. Harper, Esq., Pottsville; T. B. Coursey, Esq., Frederica, Del.; G. W. Harrington, Esq., Greensboro, Md.

Rev. President Johnson, of Dickinson College, made an interesting address.

Rev. Charles I. Thompson was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Education Fund.

Rev. T. C. Murphy was elected a Vice-President of the Sunday School Union.

Rev. T. C. Murphy read a letter from the Rev. J. T. Gracey, missionary in India, of a very touching nature. A resolution was passed by the Conference in response to the letter, expressing the sympathy of the body with their far-distant brother.

The wreaths of immortelles were ordered to be forwarded to the families of the ministers whose memory they commemorate.

The Trustees of St. John's Church, on Pottstown Circuit, and those of Lancasterville Church, Perkiomen Circuit, were authorized to sell the same.

The Committee on Education made their report, which was considered *seriatim*, and adopted:—

1. Expresses unabated interest in the work of Christian Education.
2. Hails the success of the Centenary Year.
3. Calls upon the Pastors to continue their efforts in favor of education.

The other items respect matters not of public interest, earnestly commend the Wesleyan Female College, at Wilmington, Del., and other institutions of the Church, and returns thanks to God for the work of revival which has visited Dickinson College during the past year.

The seat of Conference next year is to be Union Church, Philadelphia, that being the only place in nomination.

Stewards for next session were elected, as follows:—Rev. W. Cooper, J. B. Maddux, J. B. McCullough, J. A. Brindle, John Hough, and W. Rink.

A Committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Cookman, Jackson, and Nadal, was appointed to make arrangements for the usual anniversaries to be held next session.

Rev. Dr. Carrow, being about to visit the East, was affectionately commended to the care of God by a rising vote of the Conference.

Zachary Brown was elected to Deacon's orders, after some warmth had been expressed for and against the measure.

A Committee to commend to the churches increased liberality in the matter of Pastoral support was raised, consisting of T. W. Price, T. T. Tasker, Sr., W. G. Spencer, John F. Williamson, Dr. W. Collins, and Robert F. Thompson, Esqrs.

A very important measure, and one long needed.

A resolution pronouncing the use of tobacco a needless and injurious practice among Christians was offered by a young member of the body, who moved the previous question, which being ordered, the motion was carried.

Rev. Dr. Nadal presented a paper against gambling in all its forms, which closes with the following.—

Resolved, That gambling in every form merits our unqualified condemnation in all its aspects. It is simply robbery.

Resolved, That raffles or chances at church fairs can find no apology in the sacred objects that they may be intended to promote, and the Church cannot permit them without sin and dishonor.

The paper was adopted without debate.

Bev. Bishop Scott and the Presiding Elders now entered the House, the appointments of the Preachers having been made. It now became evident that the Conference would adjourn to-night *sine die*.

The Finance Committee made the report of moneys collected for benevolent objects during the year—

American Bible Society	$3,460·80
Sunday School Union	334·39
Total benevolent contributions	63,890·91
For Sabbath School purposes	34,222·03
For Church and Parsonage improvements, and debts paid on the same	305,494·98
For Centenary purposes	158,185·48
Total benevolent contributions this year	561,793·61
Increase over last year	302,133·32

The Sunday School report states that there are 1 schools, 620; officers and teachers, 64,807; *Sunday School Advocates* taken, 150,481; conversions, 2704.

The usual Examination and Visiting Committees were announced.

Rev. O. W. Landreth was readmitted to membership in the Conference.

The following were received on trial as Preachers in the Conference:—William J. Mills, Thomas C. Pearson, S. G. Grove, John J. Tremmons, George A. Singer, George S. Broadbent, John D. Rigg, John T. Swindells, John A. King, Amos A. Ewing, Arthur W. Milbey, and Jonathan S. Willis.

The two latter gentlemen, some time since, undertook to try their luck in the Presbyterian Church, and withdrew from the Conference and from the M. E. Church for that purpose, one of them, Mr. Willis, becoming the pastor of a Presbyterian church (N. S.) in this city. They now both come back to seek their former home.

They were examined at the bar of the Conference, and giving satisfactory answers, their orders were recognized.

The Tract Committee made its report, which was adopted.

The usual votes of thanks were presented to the pastor and trustees of the church for its use; to the citizens of Harrisburg for their generous hospitality to its members; to the railroad companies for reduction in fare; to the Secretaries for their work; and to the Presiding Bishop, Scott, for his patience, kindness, and skill in presiding.

A collection for the Sexton, amounting to nearly $100, was taken up.

The hour of 11¼ o'clock having arrived, a motion was carried that the journal be read up, which being done, the Bishop handed the Secretary the List of Appointments of the Preachers, which was read in a loud voice by that gentleman. The hymn—

"And let our bodies part,
To distant climes repair,"

was sung, and the good and laborious Bishop pronounced the Apostolic benediction, and this delightful session of the Conference closed at midnight.

The readers of our paper have been furnished by telegraph with a carefully prepared report of each day's proceedings, and we now furnish them with the first fully correct list of appointments:—

Appointments.

North Philadelphia District—J. Mason, P. E. St. George's, M. D. Kurtz; Trinity, B. H. Nadal; Green Street, J. W. Jackson; Spring Garden street, A. Cookman; Fifth Street, J. E. Smith; St John's, J. Dickerson Kensington, W. J. Paxson; Siloam, M. H. Sealy; Hancock Street, W. B. Wood; Sanctuary, W. C. Best; Front St., P. Coombe; Twelfth St., W. C. Robinson; Nineteenth Street, J. J. Pearce; Tabernacle, R. H. Pattison; Emory, G. Oram; Summerfield, W. Mcombs; Port Richmond, E. J. D. Pepper; Mount Pisgah, T. W. Maclary; Milestown, S. A. Heilner; Harmer Hill, J. W. Harkins; St. James, J. Todd; Cheltenham, M. A. Day; Lehman's Chapel, W. H. Burrell; Doylestown, J. N. Crew; Frankford, C. F. Turner; Bridesburg, N. B. Durrell; Bustleton, J. M. Wheeler; Holmesburg, J. D. Ayars; Somertown, W. L. Bedowell; Bristol, S. S. Grove; Attleboro', C. H. McDermond; Bensalem, J. B. Sypherd; Morrisville, C. J. Crouch; Newtown, J. H. McLaughlin; Lamberville, to be supplied; New Hope, W. J. Mills; Easton, J. S. Cook; South Easton, J. M. Hinson; Richmond, J. N. Magee; Stroudsburg, J. H. Almy; Cherry Valley, F. Illman; Monroe, N. D. McComas; Tannersville, T. Kirkpatrick; Naglesville, C. W. Ayars; North Ch. Mission, S. Irwin.

South Philadelphia District—W. L. Gray, P. E.—Union, G. D. Carrow, J. Neill; Nazareth, T. Fernley; Arch Street, T. M. Griffith; Ebenezer, T. W. Simpers; Salem, F. Hodgson; St. Paul's, A. Atwood; Wharton Street, J. B. Maddux; Mariners' Bethel, C. Hill; Western, F. B. Miller; Broad Street, T. C. Murphy; Central, T. Stevens; Primn Chapel, G. F. Earcstraw; West Federal Street, A. Wallace; South City Mission, J. W. Arthur; Second Street, E. T. Kenney; Eleventh Street, R. J. Carson; Scott, H. R. Calloway; Asbury, G. W. Libraud; Thirty-eighth Street, H. A. Cleveland; Fortieth Street, S. Lucas; Centenary, G. W. F. Graff; Haddington, A. A. L. Wilson; Hestonville, E. P. Aldred; Ralnor, David McKee; Darby, W. McMichael; Paschalville, J. R. T. Gray; Lancaster—First Church, C. J. Thompson; St. Paul's, C. T. Hollock; Safe Harbor, J. E. Kessler; Columbia, W. Major; Marietta, J. Bringhurst; Mount Joy, J. P. Miller; Bainbridge, J. Gregg; Harrisburg—Locust Street, J. F. Chanalin; St. Paul's, C. W. Beckly; Ridge Avenue, W. M. Ridgeway; Dauphin, G. T. Barr; Hummelstown, F. H. Brady; Middletown, A. John; Halifax, G. R. Gillingham; Millersburg, A. M. Wiggins; Lykens, J. J. Jones.

Reading District—J. Castle, P. E.—Ebenezer, Reading, G. W. McLaughlin; St. Peter's, P. J. Cox; Mount Zion, Manayunk, C. Cook; Ebenezer, Manayunk, J. F. Hughes; Roxborough, A. W. Milby; Haines street, Germantown, J. E. Meredith; St. Stevens, Germantown, John Thompson; Chesnut Hill, S. Townsend; Conshohocken, R. Owen; Merion Square, M. Barnhill; De Kalb street, Norristown, W. Mullen; Oak street, Norristown, G. Cummings; Perkiomen, E. Townsend, T. B. Neily; Montgomery Square, H. H. Davis; Phœnixville, J. Flanery; Salem Circuit, W. Hammond; Grove and Downingtown, L. P. Hughes; D. W. Gordon; Pottstown, W. S. Swindells; Covington, J. Allen; Springfield, J. S. Lane, T. C. Pearson; Warnesburg, S. W. Kurtz; Birdsboro', T. Sumpilon, J. T. Swindells; Berks County Mission, B. Crist, Supply; Lebanon, J. Y. Ashton; Cornwall, H. F. Isett; Cresona, G. S. Broadwent; Pottsville, F. Moore; Minersville, N. Frame; Tremont, J. S. J. McConnell; Port Carbon, J. Lindamuth; New Philadelphia, S. G. Grove; St. Clair, S. G. Hare; Tamaqua, J. Asprill; Mahony City, S. H. Reynser; Manch Chunk, G. Heacock; Perryville, W. H. Friese; Nesquehoning, G. P. Cowl; Allentown, J. F. Crouch; Catlasaqua, S. B. Best; Bethlehem, S. T. Kemble.

Wilmington District—J. Cunningham, P. E., Wilmington; Asbury, J. D. Curtis; St. Paul's, A. Rittenhouse; Union, W. E. England; Scott, L. Dobson; Grace, W. J. Stevenson; Brandywine, J. France; Mount Salem, O. W. Landreth; Mount Lebanon, J. Tyson; Newport, H. H. Bodine; Newcastle, D. George; Delaware City, T. L. Poulson; St. George's, A. T. Scott; Christiana, J. R. Merrill; Newark, J. Shields; L. B. Hoffman; Elkton, L. C. Matlack; Bethel, J. W. Pierson, Norristown, J. O'Neill; Charlestown, J. Pastorfield; Bennum; Port Deposit, J. A. Brindle; Zion, V. Gray, J. J. Timonus; Pleasant Grove, F. B. Harvey; Oxford, H. B. Manger; New London, W. P. Howell; Fulton, J. A. Watson; Mount Nebo, G. L. Shaffer; Strausburg, H. H. White; Enterprise, B. F. Strong; Cochranville, S. Pancoast, J. D. Pegg; Coatesville, W. T. Page; Guthrieville, J. C. Gregg; Marshallstown, J. Pastorfield; Kennett, J. Edwards; Chester, H. E. Gilroy; South Chester, J. Mast. Chester Circuit, Wilam Dalrymple; Media, H. F. Hurn; Crozierville, W. Cauffman.

Easton District—T. J. Thompson, P. E.—Middletown, W. Uric; Odessa, George A. Phœbus; Smyrna, J. L. Gracey; Smyrna Circuit, W. B. Grigg; Dover, H. Colclazer; Camden, L. T. Gardner; Willow Grove, A. D. Davis; Frederick and Barrett's Chapel, H. S. Thompsen; Felton, T. J. Quigley; Milford, B. F. Price; Harrington, J. S. Willis; Denton, John Hough; Greensboro, William O'Neil; Hillsboro, W. Hammersly; Easton, Wesley Kenny; Talbot, J. H. Lighthurn; Trappe, T. S. Williams; Queenstown, D. C. Ridgway; Kent Island, N. M. Brown; Centreville, J. H. Merritt; Church Hill; A. Ebb Newnam; Sidlersville, E. Miller; Kent, J. B. Quigg, E. Stubbs; Still Pond, A. Howard; Millington, J. E. Bryan; Cecilton and St. Paul's, J. Humphreys; Warrack Mission, to be supplied.

Snow Hill District—V. Smith, P. E.—Seaford, D. R. Thomas; Bridgeville, W. Rink; Laurel, J. Carrol; Dorchester, S. G. Erwin; Fredericksburg, J. W. Weston; Church Creek, W. J. Tull; Vienna, A. A. Fisher; Cambridge, C. P. Masden; Cambridge Circuit, J. Brandeth; Salisbury, J. Cook, A. A. Ewing; Quantico, J. Dare; Princess Ann, A. W. Balton; Fairmount, T. F. Plummer; Annemessie, L. T. Tomkinson; Atlantic, J. F. Van Burkslow; Accomac; J. M. Purner; Northampton, J. L. Taft; Newtown, T. Martindale; Snow Hill, J. E. Elliott; Frankford, G. W. Burker; Millsboro, R. Sanderson; Lewis, F. B. Killen; Milton, W. W. Redman; Georgetown, W. Merrill.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Close of Last Night's Proceedings.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The Governor's veto of Supplement to Charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad was again read and considered, whereupon the usual question was submitted by Speaker Hall, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Governor?" and upon a call of the yeas and nays, there were twenty in the affirmative and nine in the negative, thus passing the bill by the constitutional majority of two-thirds. Senator Connell then read in place the following supplement to the vetoed bill, which is intended to remedy the features objected to by the Governor:—

Whereas, The Governor of the Commonwealth, in his veto message to the Senate, dated March 2d, 1867, relating to the act of which this act is a supplement, made objections thereto: *And whereas*, It is desirable to remove the important objections referred to by the Governor, and at the said time to enable the said Company to proceed without unreasonable delay to make the improvements contemplated in said act, and in which the public are largely interested therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provision of the second section of the act to which this is a supplement be so changed and modified as to make it lawful for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from time to time, to issue, not exceeding in the aggregate, four hundred thousand additional shares of its capital stock. The Board of Directors shall not have the power to issue any part of said increase of stock unless they are specially authorized to do so by a resolution at a special meeting of the stockholders. All parts and provisions of said act, to which this act is a supplement, that may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[A copy in full of the Governor's veto message is inserted on our sixth page.]

The Sunday Car bill from the House, allowing a vote to be taken next October to decide whether they shall run, was defeated by 14 ayes to 12 noes. The following voted in favor of the measure:—

Messrs. Bigham, of Allegheny; Burnett, of Monroe; Connell, Donovan, McCandless, and Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Davis, of Berks; Jackson, of Sullivan; James of Bucks; Randall, of Schuylkill; Schall, of Lehigh; Searight, of Fayette.

The following voted against the bill:—Messrs. Billingfeld, of Lancaster; Browne, of Lawrence; Brown, of Mercer; Graham, of Allegheny; Haines, of Perry; Landon, of Bradford; Lowry, of Erie; McConaghy, of Adams; Royer, of Montgomery; Statzman, of Somerset; Taylor, of Beaver; Walls, of Union; White, of Indiana; and Speaker Hall, of Blair.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Stocks excited, with violent fluctuations. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Reading, 101¼; Canton Company, 40½; Erie Railroad, 58¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 75½; New York Central, 105¼; Illinois Central, 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 22; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 96; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¼; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅝; new issue, 107⅛; Tenforties, 97⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝. Exchange unchanged. Gold, 134⅛. Money 7 per cent.

—General de Ladmirault has been assigned to the command of the First Corps of the French army, and General Count de Goyon to the Second.

—Mr. Carlyle has gone from Nice to Mentone, on the Mediterranean, and his health is steadily improving. It is said he is employing himself on a volume of reminiscences.

THE COLORED MEETING IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

Speeches of Wade Hampton, Hon. W. F. De Saussure, Hon. E. J. Arthur, and Others—A Unity of Interests Between Whites and Blacks, Etc.

From the Columbia Phœnix.

In pursuance of a notice published in Sunday's *Phœnix*, the colored citizens of the district assembled in large numbers at the African Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and after forming a procession of their various societies, marched through the principal streets, headed by a band of music, to the vacant square on Plain street, just beyond Nickerson's hotel, where addresses were delivered by General Wade Hampton, W. F. De Saussure, Colonel William H. Talley, E. J. Arthur, and I. G. Gibbes (who had been specially invited by the committee to address the colored people), and Beverly Nash and the Rev. D. Pickett (freedmen). The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Simon Miller (freedman).

SPEECH OF WADE HAMPTON, WHITE.

General Hampton spoke of the vast importance of the present movement, not only to the colored, but to the white man. He advised the freedmen to give their friends at the South a fair trial, and if they were found wanting, it was then time enough to go abroad for sympathy. It was to their interest to build up the South; for as the country prospered, so would they prosper. The present state of affairs was not brought about by the action of the Southern people, white or black; therefore, neither was responsible for it.

SPEECH OF HON E. J. ARTHUR, WHITE.

Hon. E. J. Arthur said he was unable to deliver a lengthy address, as he was not prepared for such an undertaking. He was surprised at being called on for a speech, and could only give a few words of counsel. The occasion of this celebration is one in which you have had no agency. It is not the act of the white men of your country. It has been conferred upon you by the Northern Congress, and he hoped that it would be the means of enlightening and improving their mental and moral condition. He, in conjunction with the white citizens of the South, would endeavor to assist them by all the means in their power to accomplish that end. They had the right of franchise, and he advised them to exercise it with good judgement. To learn to fully appreciate these great privileges which are being conferred upon them, they should educate themselves and their children. It is the duty and the interest of the white men to help the colored men in their educational and moral training. If we were actuated by interest alone, we should rather contribute to than attempt to retard their advancement. They are politically the equals of the whites, and education will go far to make them morally and mentally so. Let there be no war of races among us—let us look to each other's welfare. It is true that many of the whites are deprived of the political rights which the colored men will enjoy, but that should not and will not create envious and unkind feelings. He concluded by advising them to regard the white men who have born and reared among them as friends. Let no harsh feelings exist between us; look to each other's welfare and happiness; and last, though not least, look to your educational and moral improvement.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. TALLEY, WHITE.

Mr. William H. Talley said he fully appreciated the confidence and respect manifested in the invitation to address his colored friends in relation to the condition of the country, and would, under other circumstances, have attempted a full discussion of the subject. But the subject itself was one so vast in importance, and the notice of such a meeting so brief, that he did not purpose doing more than to indicate his heart's concurrence in some of the views already presented, intending thereby to add his testimony of their correctness. He said that they had heard that the interests of the white man and the colored man of the South were one and the same. They are parts of the same society, inhabiting the same land, under the same sun, breathing the same atmosphere; and if the lessons of history and reason taught anything they taught that, under such circumstances, the two races must prosper or perish together. Differences of soil, climate, and Government are the principal causes of difference and consequent conflict of interest. In a vast country, with a wide range of climate and almost infinite variety of soil, there must naturally, perhaps necessarily, arise such conflict. Legislation which may be productive of good results to one portion of such a country may be utterly disastrous to another. But with the same soil and climate, and surrounded by circumstances the same in all essential particulars, the white man and the colored man of the South have the same interest, the same destiny. It was impossible at this time to mark out and recommend any particular line of policy. Everything was in doubt and confusion. Trade, the mechanic arts, every department of industry, was palsied by the uncertain, unsettled condition of affairs. The country can know no prosperity without peace, and that end can only be attained by discarding all elements of strife, and promoting harmony and concert of action. The advice which common sense gives to the colored population of the South in the present emergency is, to try those of the community whom you have known—those who have hitherto proved themselves worthy of confidence—those who have the same interest. Unite with those. If these deceive you, it will then be time enough to experiment on the sympathies of strangers. He said he knew he expressed the feeling of the intelligent white men of the South when he said that they cherished no semblance of hostility towards the colored man on account of his altered circumstances. The enemies of the South will endeavor to foment dissensions and jealousies, for the purpose of still further tearing, weakening, and plundering our already desolated land; but if the Southern people, white and colored, stand united, there is ground to hope that our children, if not ourselves, may enjoy a long period of tranquility and peace, of prosperity and happiness.

REMARKS OF BEVERLY NASH, COLORED.

Beverly Nash replied to the generally expressed statement of the white speakers that they were disfranchised, by stating that the colored people would present such a strong and unanimous petition to Congress that attention would be paid to it—in fact, the colored man would not rest until the whites had been enfranchised. He had respect for a man who upheld his principles at the point of the bayonet, whereas skulkers and so-called Union men at the South he could designate as nothing better than traitors. He advocated universal suffrage—believing that the driver of a one-horse cart was as much entitled to that right as the owner of a block of buildings. He quoted freely from history to show the importance of the right of suffrage, and advised the colored people in the selection of their candidates to look to merit alone. As to not knowing who or what they would be called on to vote for, the candidates would take care of that, and by speeches and conversations post them thoroughly.

SPEECH OF REV. D. PICKETT, COLORED.

The Rev. D. Pickett stated that he wanted it distinctly understood that he was no office-seeker. The good of his people was his first consideration. He was opposed to universal suffrage for two reasons—the want of education and a property qualification. The first was readily attainable, and the last, by industry and economy, would surely come. Speaking of elections, he said that the only question should not be whether a candidate was black or white, but, was he honest?

The Hon. W. F. De Saussure and James G. Gibbes delivered short addresses, after which the procession was re-formed and marched back to the church.

The strictest order prevailed, which is partially due to the excellent management of Chief Marshal William Simons, and other influential members of the various associations. Taken in all bearings, the pleasant feelings engendered by this gathering cannot be too highly appreciated nor its importance overestimated. Disfranchised whites were invited to address enfranchised blacks, and the advice given was received in the spirit in which it was extended, while the remarks of the colored speakers were of such a character as to give general satisfaction.

In the evening a torchlight procession was formed, and calls were made upon Chancellor Carroll, W. K. Bachman, Esq., and other prominent citizens, who delivered impromptu addresses, when the celebrationists returned to their rendezvous and were dismissed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 21, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. June 7·30s sold at 105⅞, no change; 108⅛ was bid or old 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 105⅛ for August 7·30s; and 97⅞ for 10-40s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101¾, no change; and old do. at 98, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 50¾@51, closing at the former rate, no change. 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 30½ for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 60; and Union at 63; 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; and 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 31¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 53¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division, and 57½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 134⅜; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 134¾; 1 P. M., 134⅞, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200	5-20s '65, cp	107⅞	$3000 Pa R 2 m 6s	95¾
$500	6 Jy-Jn	107⅞	100 sh Read R	50¾
$10000	U S 7-30s	106	30 do	51
$1000	Pa 6s, W L, sm	101¼	5 sh Comw'lth Bk	60
$1000	City 6s, Old	98	5 sh Wy'g Val	57½
$8500	do. New	101⅜	100 sh Leh V scr	15¾
$2000	C & Am 6s '83	95½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"The Constitution As It Is."

From the Tribune.

The New York *Times* has one of its peculiar editorials on the "The Constitution, and the Changes Wrought by Rebellion," which clearly indicates a return of that journal to those ideas and purposes of the Philadelphia Arm-in-arm Convention which it has professed to renounce. We do not know that it was written to aid the Copperheads in their desperate struggle to carry Connecticut; we *do* know that it will be used to that end. After asserting that "the Constitution provides for every case that *can* arise, and for every state of things that *can* exist," and accusing Congress of having nevertheless "repealed, abolished, annulled that Constitution," substituting therefor its own arbitrary will, or (if you please) its conception of what the public exigency, the national safety, required, the *Times* proceeds:—

"President Johnson attempted at the outset of his Administration to carry on the Government of the United States under the Constitution of the United States as it existed before the war—respecting all its limitations and restrictions of power, conceding to States all the rights it guaranteed, and carrying on the Government within the channels and upon the grooves which it provides. The attempt proved a failure. The popular resentment against the Rebellion, the sense of exultation at the victory achieved over it, the demand for guarantees, for new liberties, larger powers, and more permanent sectional and party control, were too strong to be resisted. The war had wrought a revolution in public sentiment, which in its turn wrought a corresponding revolution in the practical administration of the Government. Congress represents that revolution to-day, and acts under its inspiration, and in the exercise of power which it confers."

—Now if Mr. Johnson attempted to do what is here attributed to him, then the attempt was surely unjustifiable and a virtual usurpation. For the Federal Constitution "as it existed before the war" is no longer our supreme law, having been vitally changed in the manner prescribed in its text—changed by the deliberate, well-considered, and commanding vote of the American people. Article XIII was reported to and thoroughly debated by Congress before the last Presidential election, was voted for by the Republicans, sanctioned by the Senate (38 to 6), and in the House only defeated (Yeas 95, nays 66—less than two-thirds in the affirmative) by a party vote. The question of engrafting that amendment on the Constitution was thus thrown into the Presidential canvass, wherein twenty-two States—all except New Jersey, Kentucky, and Delaware—voted to re-elect Mr. Lincoln and thus to sustain the amendment. So, when Mr. Lincoln had been re-elected, the question came up on reconsideration in that same House which had rejected it, and it was now sustained by 119 yeas to 56 nays—every Republican chosen to that House, with at least a dozen Democrats, voting yea. And that amendment was promptly, heartily ratified by every State that voted for Lincoln, and subsequently by New Jersey, which voted against him. It is now just as much in the Constitution as any other section; and he who disregards or defies it is just as disloyal to that instrument as though he denied the right of the President to veto a bill. And though it may be said that its ratification had not *in terms* been perfected "at the outset" of Mr. Johnson's rule, the public determination so to ratify it had been so unequivocally, undeniably manifested, that no functionary could then attempt to carry on the Government "under the Constitution as it existed before the war," without being recreant to his duty. He was not at liberty to ignore facts as palpable as the sun in heaven; he was under the clearest obligation to take note that the Constitution was in process of amendment, and govern himself accordingly.

Now look at the Thirteenth section, and note well its elemental, transforming nature:—

"Article XIII. §1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"§2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

—Did any man ever hear of a "Conservative" canvasser quoting the section as part of the Constitution, and insisting that it be respected and obeyed? We never did. Yet they who ignore and practically nullify it are always reproaching us who uphold and honor it as reckless of the Constitution!

By "the Constitution as it existed before the war," the States were the exclusive guardians of the liberties of their own people respectively; by the new Thirteenth section, this important duty has been devolved on Congress. The Civil Rights act, and nearly every act of Congress denounced as usurping and revolutionary, were absolutely required to give due effect to that section. Not to have passed them would have been to defy the Constitution in the interest of slavery, instead of invoking the unjust accusation that they have subverted it in the interest of freedom. Which course is the better, the people have already decided, and not in accordance with the views of the *Times*.

Who Are to Rule in the South.

From the Times.

We have received the following note in reference to an article in the *Times* of a recent date:—

To the Editor of the New York *Times*:—In an article in to-day's *Times*, headed "Southern Loyalty," you comment upon the action of Hon. John M. Botts as a Southern loyalist, denying him any right, "either by his services or sacrifices, to absolute political control with other Unionists in the Government of Virginia." From the tone of your article any one would infer that Mr. Botts had had an easy time of it all through the Rebellion, instead of being a prisoner for months in a loathsome negro jail, and the object of oppression and outrage at the hands of Rebels for years, simply because he was a thoroughly Union man, and would not leave his State for fear of the consequences, choosing rather to stay and fight it out until driven away.

Will you please tell me, with Southern loyalists who read your paper, who are the right men to have absolute control of the Rebel State governments if the loyal native Southerners of the Botts school are not? These men stood by the Union cause when it was confiscation, imprisonment, or death to so prove their fidelity to the flag. When Mr. Botts wrote against the Confederate Government and their cause, while in their hands, the *Times* was among the first to applaud his moral courage and to praise his determined loyalty; now, it would seem, they would prefer that such men should not have the control of a loyal Government in their States.

Yours respectfully, H. C.

Our correspondent asks a fair question and shall have a frank answer. The "absolute control" of local Governments in the Southern States must rest with *the people* of those States, just as it does and always must in the North, and wherever else the principle of popular government obtains at all. Not with *part* of the people, with any one class or party or condition, but with *all* the people, of all parties and of all conditions. Any Government controlled otherwise is not a popular Government. Any Government in the South under the "absolute control" of those only who were loyal throughout the war, would be an oligarchy, and would be in flat and flagrant contradiction to every principle upon which our institutions are based. Any State Government in Virginia in which Mr. Botts, and those who acted with him through the Rebellion, should alone be permitted to vote, would be one of the worst and most odious oligarchies the world ever saw. It could not last an hour without the support of Federal bayonets; and such support would only add to the severity of its oppression and the odiousness of its character. Governments in this country must be *of* the people and *for* the people: when we make them anything else, we abandon the only thing in which we differ from the nations of the Old World.

We understand perfectly the objections to this view. Are Rebels and loyalists to be put on the same footing? Are they to have equal power and authority? Is there to be no punishment for crime against the Union, and no reward for standing by it? Unquestionably there ought—but both should be bestowed in some other way than by overthrowing the institutions which the Union was made to preserve. Rebels may be debarred from *office*—they may be held ineligible to all places of power and authority under the Government which they tried to overthrow, and loyalists alone may be held competent to fill them. But beyond this it is neither just nor safe to go. The right to a voice in making laws belongs to all who are required to obey them: this is the fundamental principle of our institutions, and it cannot wisely or safely be withheld.

Our correspondent favors the exclusion from the ballot-box of every white man who took part in the Rebellion. We need scarcely tell him that this would put the absolute control of many of the Southern States into the hands of the blacks. The whites who were loyal throughout are a very small minority, and would be out-voted twice over by the blacks. Is he in favor, for any reason or under any pretext, of thus giving the absolute political control of the Southern States to the blacks alone? The people are not. There is not a single State in the Union, Massachusetts not excepted, which would favor such a policy.

Political authority, moreover, is not earned by suffering, even in the cause of the Union. If Mr. Botts and his associates had suffered tenfold what they did for the Union, they would not be entitled therefor to a monopoly of Government. Political power is to be distributed with reference to the public good—not to the merit, necessities, or sacrifices of individuals. The Union soldiers suffered in the Union cause far more than the people who staid at home: ought they, therefore, to have a monopoly of political power in the Northern States?

The *Times* did applaud the resistance offered by Mr. Botts to the Rebel Government. It regretted his sufferings and his losses—though neither would compare with those of thousands of others both North and South. But they do not constitute any valid claim to absolute political authority, nor ought they to blind our judgments to the wants and interests which all government, to be permanent and safe, must consult.

Southern Reconstruction—The Power and the Programme of Secretary Stanton.

From the Herald.

Has the age of miracles returned? One would think so from the amazing political events almost daily transpiring around us. How, for example, short of some miraculous agency, can we account for the extraordinary fraternization on Monday last, at Columbia, the State capital of South Carolina, of whites and blacks, at a political colored meeting for the celebration of the enfranchisement of the colored race? This meeting, by invitation, was addressed by General Wade Hampton (the owner, only the other day, of over a thousand slaves), W. F. Desaussure, and other leaders of the ruling white class of the Palmetto State, and by Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, black men. That the best spirit of harmony prevailed on this novel occasion between these late white masters and black slaves on this new platform of civil and political equality is evident from the fact that the black speaker Nash, on behalf of his race, promised a petition to Congress to repeal the white Rebel disfranchisements in the laws of Southern reconstruction which deprive the blacks of the political services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence.

Now the question recurs, What can be the secret of this wonderful fraternization of Wade Hampton, the embodiment of Southern white chivalry, and Beverly Nash, the representative of Hampton's emancipated black slaves? We think we have the explanation at hand. In the ten excluded States (census of 1860) the population of each was thus divided—excepting a rough estimate for Virginia deducting the new State of West Virginia:—

	Whites.	Blacks.
Alabama	526,431	437,970
Arkansas	324,191	111,259
Florida	77,748	62,677
Georgia	591,588	465,698
Louisiana	357,629	335,073
Mississippi	354,901	437,404
North Carolina	631,100	361,522
South Carolina	291,388	412,310
Texas	421,294	182,921
Virginia	696,711	420,865
Total	4,271,981	3,227,699

At the present time, making allowances for natural increase on the one hand and the effects of the war on the other, in these ten States, in cutting off the whites and in increasing the blacks by accessions from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, brought down for security as slaves during the war, the aggregate population is perhaps now about 4,500,000 whites against 3,750,000 blacks. The blacks are in the majority in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana; and they are probably about equal in numbers to the whites in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida: and with universal black suffrage, they form a strong balance of power in the other four States.

General Wade Hampton, then, is simply leading off in behalf of the dominant Southern white landholding class for this important Southern black balance of power in this work of Southern reconstruction. This is the true policy for Hampton and all his class, and for the South. But, under the regulations of Congress the Secretary of War has a grand game to play for the negro vote, and he has also many advantages in his hands. The President is the chief executive officer in this business; but the military commanders appointed by him are General Grant's nominations, approved by Secretary Stanton. They report to General Grant, he reports to the head of the War Department, through whom all instructions beyond the usual routine of military authority must pass. The President may disagree with his Secretary of War in this thing, that thing, or the other; but if Mr. Stanton will not yield there is no help for it, because under the new Tenure of Office bill he cannot be removed without the consent of the Senate. The radicals of Congress, in short, have thrown the protection of the Senate around Mr. Stanton, in order to secure through him, even against the President, if necessary, a thorough enforcement of the terms of Southern reconstruction. In the event of a hitch between the President and the Secretary, we need not be at a loss in guessing the decision of Congress. The test of these reconstruction laws will settle one way or the other the impeachment question.

President Johnson, therefore, on trial, has no alternative of safety but that of leaving this reconstruction business to the management of Secretary Stanton, through General Grant and his five district commanders. We know, too, from the experience of the unfortunate General McClellan and others that Stanton, when he has an object in view and sees his way clearly, is not a man of half-way measures, but an energetic and decisive man, stopping at no impediments. He is accordingly the very man for Congress in this Southern work; and that he will so direct it as to be gratefully remembered in the Republican National Convention of 1868 we cannot doubt. The prize for which he is to contend is the Southern political balance of power now held by the blacks. If he can control this negro balance of power so as to place the excluded States in the hands of the Republican party in their reorganization, he may dispute even with General Grant the honors of the succession. The ruling Southern white class, the landholders, to whom the laboring class, the blacks, have mainly to look for work and bread, can, however, if they will only follow at once the example of Wade Hampton, secure their black voters in the osganization of a new Southern party, comprehending the political and commercial interests of the South in the Union, with the social interests of both races blended in the same community. This is to be the great contest in Southern reconstruction, and so it will more distinctly appear as the work goes on.

Forty Cents' Worth of Candy.

From the Herald.

There has been a great deal of fuss made in some of the newspapers over certain alleged corruptions at the Custom House in this city and the official conduct of Collector Smythe. A committee of Congress sat for thirty days and thirty nights at the Astor House, collecting a fund of tattling and gossip and listening to all the tales carried to them by disappointed applicants for Custom House "plums," discharged officials, and political brokers and jobbers. This trash they made up into a lengthy report, written in the most approved style of yellow-covered literature; which they published with a flourish of trumpets intended to astonish the world, and make the Collector of the port and the President of the United States shake in their shoes. Some of the newspapers seized upon the sensational document with an avidity which at once indicated that Collector Smythe had not properly appreciated their friendship and influence; but the public soon discovered that there was not in the whole report, from beginning to end, one particle of evidence connecting the Collector with any corruption or fraud or malpractice of any description in relation to money matters, excepting in one single instance, which, strangely enough, was stricken out by the committee.

This solitary piece of bribery and corruption, which was brought home to Collector Smythe by his own admission, was the bestowal upon one of the President's daughters of forty cents' worth of candy. When asked, upon his oath, if he had given money or any article or thing of value costing money, to any person in Washington, his reply was, "Yes, sir; I once gave Senator Patterson's lady forty cents' worth of candy." This was the only instance in which the use of money was proved against the Collector, and this was ignored and stricken out by the committee, together with another piece of evidence which connected a pious Republican journal notorious for its abuse of the President with the Custom House pickings and stealings.

We are now furnished with a second edition of this report in a terrible speech by Mr. Hulburd, in the House of Representatives, in which he seeks to alarm the Collector in the true Bombastes Furioso style. But the speech is as trashy as the report. There is not a single act in it, from beginning to end, which in any way implicates Collector Smythe in corrupt practices. There is rascality enough in the Custom House, outside of the Collector, and in the forty thousand dollar job got up by a "ring" who were anxious to secure for themselves the general order business; but either Mr. Hulburd and his committee were too stupid to find it out or had no desire to do so. The fact is, there is one very curious feature connected with this investigation. While the Hulburd committee was sitting at the Astor House another committee was engaged in inquiring into the enormous whisky frauds committed in this city and Brooklyn, as well as into other corruptions in the internal revenue system. Nothing has been heard of the latter committee or their labors and discoveries.

Yet it is an admitted fact that the Government has been robbed to the extent of millions of dollars through the negligence of revenue officials. Some developments have been made which show that most gigantic frauds are yet in the background, but scarcely a word of the testimony taken by the committee has been given to the public. What is the meaning of this? Collector Smythe is no politician, and the people laugh at his openness and candor. He probably believes that he has committed some very heinous offenses, bewildered as he has been by the tricks of political brokers and sharp Congressmen; but of what public interest is his forty cents' worth of candy as compared with the monstrous frauds, involving millions of dollars, perpetrated in the Internal Revenue Department? It looks very much as if all this outcry made by the Hulburd Committee over the Custom House humbug were designed to divers public attention from the internal revenue frauds. No doubt some of the Republican managers would be glad to cover up this matter and to raise a fuss over the Hulburd report, so that the silence of the other committee may not attract observation. But we insist that the public are more interested in ascertaining what officials are implicated in the gigantic frauds in the Internal Revenue Department, by which the Treasury has been robbed of millions of dollars, than in all the Custom House squabbles and intrigues put together, including Collectors, Congressmen, Copperhead Senators, President's relatives, veteran lobbyists, political jobbers, forty cents' worth of candy, old Mrs. Perry and all.

Drake of Missouri.

From the World.

Nothing is calculated to make radicalism so supremely ridiculous as the fact that the fiercest fanatics, the most rabid ranters, the men who try to out-radical Wade and Stevens—such fellows as Forney and such soldiers as Butler—are really quite recent converts, who joined the party because it looked like the lucrative party, and whose political record will greatly belie them if they are not ready to sell out at any moment to any other party promising better pay. One of the latest and most ardent additions to the radical flock is the new Senator from Missouri, Drake by name, but in Senatorial experience the greenest of green goslings. Though late in the Senatorial field, he is one of the foremost in the scheme for Southern reconstruction, and he is ready to supplement with amendments all the supplementary bills that Sumner or Wilson or any other Senator may offer.

What might suit Sumner is by no means strong enough for Drake, just as in the House a Southern subjugation scheme that would be stiff and strong for Stevens would seem a mild and sugar-coated dose to Doctor Butler. From the amendments offered by Drake last week, proposing something yet more stringent than the latest plan or the most recent supplement, the opinion obtains widely that he is the original proprietor of "Drake's Bitters," and that he has gone into partnership with that eminent practitioner, Doctor Butler, and that the two in company propose to thoroughly drench and purge the South with the bitterest medicines that can be administered.

But Drake is not a doctor—he is simply an old disunionist of the secession times, who is playing the same *role* in the radical attempt to disrupt and destroy the Union now. In 1860, Drake was enough of a Unionist to say in a speech at Palmyra, July 23, that "he saw no safety to the country from the fanaticism of the Black Republican party, except through the great National Democratic party;" but on the night of Mr. Lincoln's election, according to the testimony of a respectable citizen of St. Louis, Mr. Willey Rudolph, Drake said that "the Southern people should now prepare to resist the aggressions of the Black Republicans." On the 4th of January, 1861, the Rev. Dr. S. J. P. Anderson, of St. Louis, preached a sermon on the subject of secession, in which he said that "disruption may become at once a patriotic and a Christian duty;" and C. D. Drake heads the list of signers to a letter calling for a copy of this discourse, to which Drake and the rest had "listened with pleasure," and "believed it would be gratifying to many to possess a copy of it." It is also upon record that in May, 1861, Drake made "a violent disloyal harangue denouncing the capture of Camps Jackson, Lyon, and Blair." And when Drake was a member of the Missouri Legislature he was notoriously the most violent pro-slavery man in that body. As lately as January 11, 1860, a bill in that Legislature entitled "An act in relation to the free negroes and mulattoes" was amended so that every free negro or mulatto who had immigrated to and settled in that State since May 17, 1847, and should be resident there after September, 1861, he and his descendants "shall be reduced to slavery;" and the House journal for the session of 1858–'60, page 282, records Drake's name as voting for this measure.

It is quite fitting that Drake, with such a record, should be prominent among the radicals of to-day. It is only paralleled by Butler's prominence in the same party; and Butler owes his position, probably, to the persistency with which he voted for Jefferson Davis as his favorite candidate for the Presidency of the United States, a little before the time when Drake was doing his best to reduce to slavery the free negroes of Missouri.

MEDICAL.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. Wm. Wagner.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your Tar Syrup, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1052 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wagner's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. W. Wagner.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them, when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
130 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
No. 232 North SECOND Str

s1m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 606 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are our new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 19 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

10 2mrp

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 2 3m

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26 3m No. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Cagood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 193m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

BUILDING HARDWARE

300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
200 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1¼, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Alvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes,
Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rivet Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs Etc. Etc. For sale by

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
27thstu No. 1321 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
Three doors above Walnut.
11

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the Estate of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Registrar of Wills of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims will please present them immediately to

JAMES FARIES, Executor,
No. 311 CARPENTER Street;

Or to his Attorney,
E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
No. 502 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. 2 21 th6t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

An Interview Between the Emperor and John S. C. Abbott.

From the New Haven Journal and Courier.

No. 9 Rue Castiglione, Paris, March 1, 1867

—My Dear Sir:—It is with no little hesitation that I venture to write this little. It may expose me to unpleasant remark. But, with a cautious pen, I will endeavor to describe some incidents which I think will interest my friends in New Haven.

Three days ago I had a private interview with the Emperor. He received me by the fireside, entirely alone, in one of the interior parlors of the palace, and with the most gratifying cordiality. With apparently perfect frankness he conversed for nearly an hour upon all the great questions of the day, expressing gratitude for the justice which had been done by my pen to the Emperor Napoleon I, and his satisfaction that the acts of his own administration were to be recorded in a friendly spirit.

While informing the Emperor that I had explored the libraries and bookstalls of Paris to obtain every book and pamphlet which had been published during the fifteen years of his reign, upon the domestic policy and foreign diplomacy of France, and that I had an agent in London to purchase every publication there upon those subjects, and that I was anxious to obtain such documentary evidence as would carry the conviction of the truth of my narrative to every impartial mind, I said:—

"When I reflect upon the birth of your Majesty in Paris, the first empire then in the zenith of its glory—the birth of the Imperial Prince welcomed, not only by the ringing of all the bells of the metropolis, and the firing of the guns of the Invalides, but also by every demonstration of joy from Hamburg to Rome, and from the Pyrenees to the Danube—the overthrow of the empire by the Allied Powers, and the expulsion of the Bonaparte family from France—the retirement of Queen Hortense, with her two sons, to the secluded castle of Arnenburg—the careful education of the young princes in these solitudes—their youthful enthusiasm in joining the Italian patriots in their endeavor to throw off the Austrian yoke—the death of the elder brother, in your Majesty's arms, from the exhaustion of the disastrous campaign—the expulsion of Queen Hortense and her surviving child from the continent of Europe—your Majesty's wanderings in America—the return to England—the unsuccessful enterprises of Strasbourg and Boulogne—the final expulsion of the Bourbons from France—the welcome your Majesty received, on your return to your native land, by being elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the almost unanimous vote of Paris—your speedy election as President of the Republic, by nearly six millions of votes—the *coup d'etat*—the emphatic indorsement of that act by the French people, in re-electing your Majesty for an additional term of ten years by a vote of nearly seven millions—the re-establishment of the empire by the Senate of France, confirmed by a popular vote of nearly eight millions—the Roman question—the Crimean campaign—the liberation of Italy—the Mexican question, and the fifteen years of peace, prosperity, and happiness enjoyed under your Majesty's reign—fifteen years of such tranquillity and progress as the kingdom never experienced before during all the centuries of the past—when I recall these scenes to mind, I cannot but regard the career of your Majesty as the sublimest drama of the nineteenth century; and it seems to me a matter of great moment that a truthful record of these events should be transmitted to posterity."

It perhaps would not be proper for me to record the frank remarks which the Emperor made in response. One sentiment, however, which he uttered, it cannot be wrong to state. In reference to the fifteen years of prosperity such as absolutely never before France has enjoyed, under his Majesty's reign, the Emperor remarked:—

"That is true, Mr. Abbott, it is certainly true; and it is a suggestive fact that during these fifteen years France has never witnessed the shadow of an insurrection or of a barricade in the streets."

Then, after a moment's pause, he added:—

"It must be obvious to every unprejudiced mind, that all the measures of the Administration are endeavors to promote the peace and prosperity of the French people."

In reference to the Mexican question I remarked:—

"I have always felt it to be a great mistake that our Government did not lend its moral support to the only Government which it seemed to me promised the restoration of peace and order to Mexico. The overthrow of the Empire inevitably plunges that unhappy people into that state of chronic anarchy which has desolated the country for half a century."

To this view the Emperor expressed his assent, saying:—"I have regretted deeply having been so much misunderstood in America. It seemed to me that it was for the interest of the United States, as well as for the interests of Mexico, that there should be a stable Government there, which should secure protection to the people and develop industry." He also expressed an earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

The interview was prolonged for nearly an hour. I saw no visible indications of ill-health, though the Emperor looked decidedly older than when I saw him fourteen years ago. He alluded, in the course of the conversation, to that interview, which he remembered. As I took my leave he took me cordially by the hand, expressed the intention to see me again, and gratified me by the assurance that he should send to my address a copy of all his published works—which are quite voluminous—for the Emperor intellectually one of the most highly cultivated men in Europe.

The next evening I was honored with a public presentation to the Emperor and Empress at a magnificent soiree in the Tuileries. Four thousand guests were present. The presentation scene was very imposing. It may not be improper for me to state that I was honored by particular attention. When my name was mentioned the Emperor approached, and taking me by the hand, said:—

"I am happy to see you, Mr. Abbott; I bid you welcome to the palace of the Tuileries."

This was an honor which was not conferred upon any one else. It is with a continually besitating pen that I briefly record these scenes. I am fully aware that I will expose myself to imputations that will be painful to me. But I am sure I have many kind friends in New Haven who will read this record with interest.

Political Items.

—The *Greenville* (Ala.) *Advocate*, of March 8, calls attention to the following telegrams which passed between Judge Porter and Senator Sherman, in relation to the status of the civil and judicial officers of the State under the Military Reconstruction law:—

Greenville, Ala., March 7, 1867.—To the Hon. John Sherman, Senator of the United States:—Can officers of the State, ineligible under the Constitutional Government, now perform their functions under your bill, etc.?

Benjamin F. Porter.

To Benjamin F. Porter:—Your State officers can perform their functions until superseded by State Governments, organized under the new law. John Sherman.

—The Rebel General Mahone, referring to the Reconstruction laws, says there are but two things left for the South to do—fight or surrender; and since it has neither men, money, guns, ships, or anything with which to carry on war, he thinks it plain that submission to the demands of the conqueror must ensue.

—The Litchfield *Sentinel* and other Democratic journals in Connecticut having assailed Mr. P. T. Barnum for his reply to the letter from Torrington requesting to know if he intended purchasing votes in his district, as his opponent was represented to propose, Mr. Barnum has published the following card:—

To the Editor of the Litchfield Enquirer—Dear Sir:—The paragraph in the *Litchfield Sentinel* representing that "the Torrington letter" was a forgery, or was not written as and where it purported to be, is utterly false in every particular.) It came to me from Torrington, in due course of mail, and scores of similar others have been written to candidates of both parties. I will give $1000 if the assertions of the *Sentinel* in regard to that letter can be verified in any material respect. P. T. Barnum.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 12, 1867.

—Mr. John E. Hayes, editor of the Savannah *Republican* (Union), having been found guilty, by a Rebel jury, of libel, and sentenced "to pay a fine of $800 and be confined one hour in jail," places at the head of his paper of March 12 the American flag, and beneath, the following:—

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here Patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

"Editorial Room, Chatham County Jail, March 11.—During the present political excitement it is our purpose to devote a large portion of our space to the publication of the various movements in different sections of the country, intending thereby to lay before the readers of the *Republican* the latest and most reliable news from all sections."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

Broad Street Improvement.—A large and important meeting of the property-holders of north Broad street took place last evening, at the Hall of the Mechanic Engine Company, Brown street, west of Broad.

Amos R. Little, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Richard Peterson, Esq, chosen Secretary.

A letter was read from Edwin Forrest, Esq, recommending that the centre of the street be planted with trees, flowers, &c, the walks shaded, and the street on either side macadamized or paved with Nicolson.

William J. Howard, Esq., stated that the meeting was called to discuss the best means of improving Broad street, and to take such action as might be necessary. He was in favor of the proposed improvement. The Nicolson pavement having been suggested, he had conversed with a number of gentlemen who had seen it in practical and extensive operation, and who were entirely disinterested, and they had all commended it highly.

A. B. Ivins, Esq., said he was one of the residents on the square between Jefferson and Oxford streets, where this pavement was now laid, and that those living there would not return to the old stone pavement under any consideration. The Nicolson pavement made the square an attractive drive both for sleighing and ordinary use. It was quiet, and, so far as wear was concerned, seemed to have borne the severity of last winter without any damage to it. It could easily be taken up for the laying of pipes, etc.

In answer to inquiries in reference to cost, durability, &c., William McMichael, Esq., attorney for the patentees, made statements showing that the Nicolson pavement was more economical than stone, and read some statistics showing how much the pavement was liked, and how extensively ordered in places where it had been thoroughly tested.

Thomas P. Hughes, Esq., said he was in favor of the Nicolson pavement, which he had seen for years past in Chicago. He confirmed all the statements which had been made regarding it, and warmly commended its adoption. Messrs. Watson, Blackburn, Colladay and others spoke, also, in its favor.

James Whetham, Esq., said he had come from a long distance to urge the improvement of Broad street. We should have a fine drive on it. Mr. Bouvier objected to property holders being put to the additional expense of new pavements. Mr. Whetham asked what would France be without Paris? What would Paris be without its boulevards?

After some further discussion,

On motion the sense of the meeting was taken as to what kind of pavement should be adopted. One vote was given in favor of Belgian, the rest being for Nicolson. The question being then put whether the paving should be from curb to curb, or only in the centre of the street, but one vote was given for limiting the improvement to the centre.

On motion the chairman was requested at leizure to appoint a committee of one for each square to ascertain the views of property holders, etc.

The meeting then adjourned to meet two weeks hence.

Funds for the Pope.—The following letter is of interest to the Roman Catholic community:

Rev. Dear Sir—The extreme financial difficulties into which our Holy Father, the Pope, has been plunged by a systematic continuation of sacrilegious robbery and injustice, induced the Prelates, assembled at Baltimore in the Second Plenary Council, to decree by a unanimous vote than an annual collection should be taken up for the relief of His Holiness. The selection of the day for making this collection was left to the discretion of the respective prelates. We have selected Passion Sunday, April 7th, for the collection in this diocese. The list of names and the returns should be completed and sent in before Low Sunday. We hope to bear with us personally the offering of our diocese, and to place this tribute of fidelity and affection of our people to the Holy See in the hands of the Holy Father himself.

This is one among many reasons why we urge the reverend pastors to impress on their congregations the necessity of an unusual liberality in their contributions. Other more powerful reasons may be found in the actual destitution of the Holy See, caused by the diversion of almost all its sources of revenue into the coffers of the sacrilegious despoiler of the patrimony of St. Peter. It seems to be the policy of the King of Italy, who abstains for the present from any further attack on the possessions of the Church, and of the Emperor of France, who still professes to protect the Holy Father in his present dominion, having dried up almost every source of revenue, to wait patiently until, by their previous action, he becomes hopelessly bankrupt and, having been deprived of the nerves and sinews of government, is compelled by the absolute necessity of his position to drop the reins from his hands. It is only by the united action of the faithful throughout the world that this catastrophe can be averted; and we trust in God that our faithful people will be found foremost among those who, rushing to the rescue, co-operate in achieving so desirable a result.

We prescribe the following plan for making the collection: After the Gospel of the respective masses of the Sunday selected, the pastor or assistant will make an urgent appeal to the congregation, explaining as fully as possible the necessitous condition of the Holy Father. Immediately thereafter, with as many assistants as he may deem necessary, he will proceed among the people and, taking the names, will afford to each one an opportunity to subscribe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant in Christ, †James Frederic,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Meeting of the Franklin Institute.—The regular monthly meeting was held last evening. After the usual business, the paper announced for the evening was read by Mr. Alexander Ballantyne, on Ground Batteries. The Secretary's report on Novelties in Science and the Mechanic Arts was then read by Professor Morton, in the course of which he exhibited some very beautiful experiments. A general discussion followed, in which various interesting novelties were mentioned by members, and the meeting was adjourned at a late hour, after a session of much interest.

Slight Fire.—The alarm of fire last night was occasioned by a slight burning at the flour and feed store No. 1740 Market street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ½ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstulm

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

Sun Rises.....6 02 | Moon Rises.....7 43
Sun Sets.....6 13 | High Water.....2 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Samuel E. Stokes, George N. Tatham, Andrew Wheeler. } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Mar. 9
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Olympus	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 12
Col Washington	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Belfast	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Hayden	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Oc an Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
N. America	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 23
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Cornica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig W. H. Park, Darrah, Havana, J. Mason & Co.
Sch'r E. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch'r Ann E. Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, 8 days from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship N. A. Farnsworth, Thorndike, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Polar Star, West, hence, was below New York yesterday.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 19th inst.
Steamship New York, Marshall, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 19th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 17th inst.
Barque T. Whitney, Kelly, from London for Philadelphia, at Bermuda 8th inst., ready for sea.
Barque C. Starrett, Gregory, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 12th inst.
Brig Minnie, Norden, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 12th inst.
Brig Coria, Marsters, hence for Antwerp, before reported at Bermuda, in distress, has been condemned and sold, together with her cargo.
Brig E. A. Kennedy, Hoffses, for Havre, was up at New Orleans 15th inst.
Brig Moses Day, Eldridge, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 4th inst.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Bellows, from Providence for Philadelphia at Newport 16th inst.
Schr Orozimbo, Orcutt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs D. S. Siner, Huntley, hence, and M. Brewster, Pease, from Belfast for Philadelphia, at Portland 18th instant.
Schr Typhoon, Williams, hence for Bath, at New York yesterday.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Sch'r J. Williamson, Jr., Corson, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schr W. Hupper, Hupper, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 12th inst.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, hence, at Boston 19th instant.
Schrs J. C. Brooks, Burgess, and Pearl, Brown, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schrs Amelia, Beebe, and Flight, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Channel Islands—Harbor Lights at St. Peter Port, Guernsey.—The Harbor Master of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, has given notice that, from the 1st day of March, 1867, a new Harbor Light will be exhibited at the southern entrance of the outer harbor, on the eastern extremity of the Castle Breakwater, St. Peter Port.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated forty-six feet above the high water level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles. It is to be a bright light from N., round by E. to S., and as a dim light, landward, from S., round by W. to N.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fifth order.

The light is two hundred and three yards from Castle Cornet, and from it—

St. Martin's Point bears SW. by S. ½ S., distant two miles.

Vale Castle bears NE. ¾ N., nearly two miles.

Windmill on Sark bears SE. by E., six and a half miles.

Old Harbor Light bears NW. by W. ¾ W., four cables.

Lower Heads Buoy bears SE. by S., two and a quarter miles.

Brehon bears E. by N. ¾ N., one and three-quarters mile.

Also, that from the 1st day of March, 1867, the old light at the entrance of the Inner harbor will be colored red.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 21 degrees 20 minutes in 1867.

By command of their lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, February 16, 1867.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 20.—Arrived, steamship Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, from Newbern.
Ship Robin Hood, Kelly, from San Francisco.
Ship Antelope, Hale, from Shanghae.
Ship Favorita, Bush, from Liverpool.
Barque Powhattan, Patten, from Canton.
Barque Lord Palmerston, from Montevideo.
Brig Henrietta, Newbold, from Bermuda.
Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Katie, Robinson, from St. Croix.
Brig E. Dean, Atkinson, from Curacoa.
Schr E. H. Gill, Small, from Altavela.
Cleared, steamships City of Cork, Bridgeman, Liverpool; Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond; Saratoga, King, do.; ships Adler, Fortman, Bremen; Emerald Isle, Eves, Liverpool; Jane Leach, Shillaber, do.; brig La Creole, Campbell, Curacoa.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH. And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.
GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths]

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

EMBRACING

LINENS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS. ETC. ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 trp

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

Edwin H. Fitler, Michael Weaver, Conrad F. Clothier. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12] Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets

Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate or Lime, Bon Dust, Etc

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2-22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

John T Bailey Jr. Cascades.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [12 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8½, 8, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8½, 8, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 15]p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 15 smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKINS & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chesnut Street Theatre

FOURTH NIGHT
OF THE
YOUTHFUL, GIFTED, AND BEAUTIFUL
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who will appear THIS EVENING in
A DOUBLE BILL.
To commence with
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde.....
Henri St. Aime.....} Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamet.....
To conclude with
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.....Miss HELEN WESTERN

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 1,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

Walnut Street Theatre,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT.
EAST LYNNE BY LUCILLE WESTERN.
Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Time.
This (Thursday) Evening, March 21,
The Charming, Youthful, and Versatile Artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will perform her great impersonations,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; Or, THE ELOPEMENT,
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.
FRIDAY, LUCILLE'S BENEFIT. EAST LYNNE,
FOR THE ONE THOUSANDTH TIME.

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch Street Theatre. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
"OURS" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
FOURTH WEEK, HOUSES FULL.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
"OURS," "OURS," "OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY,
NEW MILITARY COSTUMES,
MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE,
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST,
AND MRS. JOHN DREW AS MARY NETLEY,
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. MORDAUNT,
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. CRAIG.
Seats secured six days in advance.

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch Street Theatre.

MR. FRANK MORDAUNT
takes pleasure in announcing that his first
ANNUAL BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 22,
The Great Ethiopian Comedian
and Philadelphia favorite,
Mr. FRANK BROWER,
(His First Appearance at the Arch in ten years.)
Mrs. FRANK MORDAUNT,
(Her First

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EV RY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.

The Final Settlement of the Negro Question.

THE *World* congratulates its readers upon the fact that, by the passage of the Reconstruction bills, the negro question will be taken out of national politics. It does this on two grounds—first, that political equality having been conferred upon the negro, nothing further remains to be done for him; and, secondly, that the franchises acquired by him will not be revoked. These positions are elaborated by the *World* in its usual brilliant style.

Whether these predictions shall prove to be well founded or not, we accept them, coming rom the source they do, as cumulative evidence of a fact already well established—that the more intelligent portions of the Democratic party have at last become tired of a contest in which they are compelled to fight on the side of injustice and prejudice, and against the instincts not only of a true democracy, but of humanity itself. When, after the elections of last fall, the Chicago *Times* and several other influential organs of the Democracy came out in favor of negro suffrage, although their advanced position was not endorsed by the masses of the party, who were still too deeply imbued with the old negro-hating prejudice acquired in the service of slavery to see or understand clearly the meaning and scope of the revolution that had been sweeping over the country, it was nevertheless at once apparent to all intelligent observers that the active, thinking, progressive elements of the party could never again be rallied to make a fight simply against the negro. The issue on that side was not broad enough. It had in it no elements of lasting power, no germs of progress, no noble or inspiring ideas. Besides, it was supported by no practical interest. So long as slavery existed, the war against the negro had an intelligible basis, for it contributed to strengthen that institution; but after slavery had been abolished, it became a fight which rested upon nothing but an ephemeral prejudice, and was a contest which palpably opposed every principle of true democracy.

We have no doubt that the more intelligent leaders of the Democracy are heartily glad at getting rid of the negro question. There has been a scarcely concealed air of gratulation on the part of the *World* ever since the Reconstruction bill passed. It made haste to tell the South, in the most emphatic manner, that there was no possible use of fighting against the act, that it was a finality, and that all that remained was to go to work under it, and get control, if possible, of the negro vote. And now the *World* assumes it as a conceded fact, to be questioned by nobody, that the franchises acquired by the negro will not be revoked. It says:—

"Nothing is more certain than that the Southern States will be reconstructed on the basis of that act; *and the negroes, once admitted to the suffrage, can never afterwards be excluded*, inasmuch as their own votes would have to be counted on the question of exclusion. *Neither the Democratic party, nor any other party of practical men in their senses, will go into the next Presidential election with the repeal of the Reconstruction act as their leading issue.* But if the next Presidential election does not turn upon that issue, it is certain that no subsequent one can. We may accordingly regard the negro question as settled."

We believe that the event will justify these predictions. The work of reconstruction is proceeding upon a basis which cannot be shaken. The franchises conferred upon the negro cannot be revoked. And the negro will have been taken out of politics, simply because he will at last have been allowed to fall into his proper place as an equal member of the body politic. The negro has hitherto troubled the politics of this country because he was out of his place. The organization of a republican form of government and society has no place for a slave—no place for a disfranchised man. When such elements are thrown into the organization, discord and jarring and friction are the result. To make the machine run smoothly again, everything must be put in its proper place. The black man, in his proper place, is no more the subject of a political issue than is the white man. All such distinctions as relate to color and race are impertinent in politics. They are for the ethnologist, not for the statesman. If the negro is at last to be taken out of politics by being put in his proper place as a citizen, none will more heartily rejoice over such a result than ourselves. We apprehend, however, that the *World* will have some difficulty in carrying the masses of its party with it. Their prejudices are yet too bitter to listen to the voice of reason. Many, even of the leaders of the party, would not know what to do without this issue. What, for instance, would become of our esteemed neighbors of the *Age* if they had not the negro to fight? We fear they would die from absolute inanition.

COLD COMFORT.—Some of our Democratic journals are trying to extract a little consolation from reputed gains of a few votes in some of the insignificant local elections now being held. Thus we are told that, in an obscure borough of some remote township, the Democrats have elected their ticket for School Directors; for the first time in twenty years. On the strength of this, the great party that once made Presidents and ruled the republic rejoices! The Democrats have been making just such *gains* as these for the last two years. They are welcome to them.

A Millennium for the Brute Creation. THE propriety of treating animals with some degree of humanity does not in any measure depend upon the settlement, one way or the other, of the vexed question as to whether or not they are endowed with souls. A sufficient argument in behalf of the humane principle is afforded by the fact that all unnecessary violence towards the brute creation tends to detract from that small share of manhood with which those are blessed who indulge in it. The necessity of more stringent legislation upon this subject has long been apparent to those who have given the matter a serious thought. There have long been upon the statute-books of the Commonwealth enactments which have in view the prevention and punishment of the more glaring outrages of this kind which are every day committed all around us. But at the present time these enactments are virtually obsolete, and it is but seldom that we hear of an attempt on the part of the authorities to revive them. The great drawback heretofore has been in the lack of organization on the part of those who believe that a dumb brute, whether endowed with a soul or not, is nevertheless endowed with some rights which command respect from his owner or keeper. This state of affairs, we are happy to say, is drawing to an end; and henceforth beasts of burden, as well as those humbler animals which can only be made use of as food for man, may lift up their heads and walk about the earth rejoicing, for verily their millennium is at hand!

In April, 1866, the Legislature of the State of New York enacted a law which incorporated "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," the list of incorporators including the most prominent and influential men of all political and religious creeds. This charter contained two leading provisions, by one of which the Metropolitan and all other police forces in the State were commanded to render to the Society such aid as they might require in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of dumb animals which were at the time or might thereafter be enacted. By the other provision, one-half of all the fines collected through its instrumentality accrues to the benefit of the Society. Not quite a year has passed since its incorporation; and yet in that short period a marvellous change has been effected in the treatment of dumb animals, being more especially apparent in the streets of the city of New York. The agents of the Society appear to be innumerable and omnipresent; and, as the result, not an animal is overburdened, maimed, or maltreated in any way, but that his persecutor encounters a punishment which is both swift and sure. Henry Bergh, Esq., the President of the Society, has, indeed, devoted his entire time and attention to the subject, never wearying in his efforts to secure the happiness of the brute creation. Now that this Society is in full and successful operation, an earnest effort is being made to secure the adoption by the Legislature of the State of a more humane and stringent code of laws for the achievement of the objects which it has in view. The sphere of its usefulness is thus being continually enlarged: and the result of its labors is perceptible, not alone in ameliorating the condition of creatures who have no power to proclaim their wrongs, but as well in elevating the hearts and refining the characters of the men whose daily pursuits bring them in habitual contact with the former.

In this State a similar movement has been under way for some months past, and we see no reason why it should not be followed by the same beneficial results. The act incorporating "The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," has just passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only requires the signature of the Governor to render it a valid law. The Society, in addition to the customary powers vested in a body corporate, is authorized to receive contributions, donations, and legacies, and to hold real estate of a value not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. The annual meeting is to be held in January of each year, at which time a board of twenty-five managers is to be elected, the managers to select from among their own number, at their first subsequent meeting, a president, five vice-presidents, and the secretaries and other officers which may be necessary to complete the organization. The location of the principal office will be in the city of Philadelphia, but the powers and privileges of the Society extend throughout the State, and it is empowered to establish branch offices anywhere within these limits. The essential portions of the act of incorporation are as follows:—

"Section 5. The police force of the city of Philadelphia, as well as of all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the society, its members, or agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be enacted, for the protection of dumb animals. One-half of the fines collected through the instrumentality of the society, or of its agents, for violations of such laws, shall accrue to the benefit of said society.

"Section 6. The society is empowered to establish and maintain a library, when deemed advisable; also, to erect and maintain fountains, tanks, troughs, or other receptacles of fresh water, in eligible localities, for gratuitous distribution to the dumb creation."

We notice among the incorporators the names of several gentlemen of prominence, and we hope that they will at once enter zealously upon the exercise of the ample powers with which they have thus been clothed, perfect a speedy and permanent organization, and then, having inquired into the state of our legislation upon the subject, urge forthwith the adoption by the Legislature of such additional laws as may be necessary for the full and efficient protection of the brute creation. But the great question, after all, is——Have we a Bergh among us? We hope so, and that time will soon discover him, to the utter consternation of the hardened in heart, and the corresponding rejoicing of the helpless brutes whom they so persistently and so piteously abuse.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—A few days since a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives prohibiting members from having lithographs of their signatures attached to envelopes and packages as franks. We are sorry to say that it did not receive a score of votes in its favor. The habit of issuing these printed franks has become a decided nuisance. Only a few days since we were shown several, enclosing bogus lottery circulars, which were sent free under the name of a member from Ohio. We know a number of cases in which members have supplied their friends with whole packages of these printed franks, and by this means the Treasury of the Government was defrauded out of money justly its due.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY WILL deliver the Eighth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.
Subject—"THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS."
Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady...50 cents.
Single admission.....25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 18 4t

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the PARKESBURG NATIONAL BANK, at their Banking House, on the 18th day of March, 1867, the following Resolutions were ordered to be entered on the journal of its proceedings:—
First. That in the death of BEALE S. BLACKFORD, the late Teller of the Bank, the Stockholders have sustained a loss that cannot be easily supplied.
Second. That as an Officer of the Bank he was prompt, courteous, and efficient, and exerted himself to promote the interests confided to his charge.
Third. That we tender to the wife and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies for the great loss they have sustained.
Fourth. That the Cashier convey to Mrs. Blackford a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, and that copies be furnished to the *Times* and *Gazette* for publication.
JAMES M. STEPHENSON,
President.
Attest—R. SMITH, Cashier. 1t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY, March 18, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A to H, on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to R, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from R to Z, on Fridays and Saturdays.
The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.
By order of the State authorities.
HENRY BUMM,
3 15 6* City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Le Mont Gas Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
By order of the Board.
3 19 tuths 7t] H. A. R. MOEN, Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2hs4t

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cachin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emuil de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at
[2 22uth2m4p GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERINGS.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuthstf4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
HAS NOW OPEN
Elegant shades solid COLORED SILKS.
Extra heavy COLORED SILKS, white edges.
BONEIT'S best BLACK SILK, superb quality.
Heavy BLACK SILKS, for Coats and Dresses.
BLACK SILKS, for Short Dresses, $1·95—cheapest Black Silk in the market.
Heavy Steel Mixed MELANGE, entirely new.
Handsome Imperial Plaid MOHAIRS for Misses.
Another lot of CLUNY LACE AND FRENCH MUSLIN BODICES, at less than half the cost of importation.
HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES, just opened; NEW INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS to match, consisting of the handsomest goods offered this season, at very low prices.
ELEGANT POINT LACE COLLARS,
VALENCIENNE COLLARS, Etc.
200 real CLUNY COLLARS, at $1.
A job lot FRENCH LINEN SETTS, trimmed with Cluny Lace.
10,000 yards of IRISH LINEN CROCHET LACES.
A job lot of LIDIES.
SPLENDID GILT STICK FANS.
Black and White MOHAIR SKIRTING, 37½ cents.
New shades fine colored ALPACAS, 50 to 75 cents.
LINEN GOODS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, Etc.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS
The above goods were purchased in New York, at greatly reduced prices.
A very large assortment of CHECK MUSLINS, very low.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

JOUVIN'S BEST KID GLOVES,
SPRING SHADES, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

50 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES,
THE BEST IN THE CITY, AT $1·15.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, EDGING OR INSERTING TO MATCH, ON MONDAY.
E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
JUST OPEN, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

3 BALES RUSSIA CRASH,
AT 12½, 15, AND 16 CENTS.
3 21 ths2t4p] E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

CEDAR CAMPHOR
FOR MOTHS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

JUST RECEIVED,
AT SMITH & DREER'S,
S. E. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,
A large invoice of VULCANITE CHAINS, which they are selling at reduced prices. 1t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14 uths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
ALL WIDTHS.
3 16 stuth2m4p]

FIFTH EDITION

EXECUTION AT WILKESBARRE.

The Prisoner's Dying Words.

The End of the Solemn Scene.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILKESBARRE, March 21—Quarter of 2 o'clock.—The prisoner has just been conveyed from his cell, and now stands at the foot of the gallows, where the priests are giving him the last religious consolation. The culprit was attended from his cell by the Sheriff, three Deputy Sheriffs, and three spiritual advisers. He now ascends the steps leading to the scaffold with a firm step. He faces the swaying crowd with immovability of countenance. Those on the scaffold consist of the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, and Father Nagle, and other priests in their sacerdotal robes.

After the religious rites the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say, when he replied that his voice was too weak. Father Fitzsimmons then repeated his words to the crowd. He said Wylie was sorry for all his crimes, but did not enumerate them. He thanked the Sheriff and others for their attentions to him, and forgave all his enemies, particularly those who prosecuted him.

His last words were that he did not intentionally kill AliceMc Ewee. After a prayer, during which the prisoner remained unmoved, all left the scaffold except the Sheriff, who affixed the rope, and then left the platform. The culprit had the black cap drawn over his face, and at the critical moment the crowd saw his countenance. The Sheriff pulled the drop, and the condemned man died after a struggle of fourteen minutes.

CARPETINGS

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpsm

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKE
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 26 1m

$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.

Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.

For particulars, apply at once to either of undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED AT
POTTSVILLE,
Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania,
Is in its Forty-third year, and is now the largest sheet published in Pennsylvania, and has the largest circulation, with probably only one exception, of any paper in the State, out of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is devoted to the interests of the coal trade, and is now considered its only organ, and it circulates wherever coal goes. All RELIABLE information with regard to the latest beds of BLACK BAND ORE, as they become developed, will be found in its columns. This Paper is independent, devoted to business pursuits, and is not in the interest of speculators.
As an advertising medium it has no superior in the State. Terms for paper, $2·75 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.
Address, BENJAMIN BANNAN,
3 21 2t Publisher, Pottsville, Pa.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

PATTERSON & BOULTON
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvani
Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuths1m

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having disposed of their premises formerly used as a place of Burial, in the rear of Nobis street, west of Fifth street, will commence the removal of bodies on the 25th of March instant, to ground in Mount Vernon Cemetery provided by the church. They will be glad meanwhile to confer with any parties in interest, who may address PEALSON YARD,
3 12 tuths 6t No. 240 N. ELEVENTH Street.

W. H. DESKS. IIIN TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4 TH ST.

MOSES NATHANS HAS THIS DAY WITHdrawn from our firm.
March 18, 1867. M. NATHAN & SONS.

The business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of NATHANS BROTHERS.
ISAIAH M. NATHANS.
HORACE A. NATHANS.
ORLANDO D. NATHANS.
3 20 3t*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EDMUNDSON HOMICIDE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the court reassembled.

James Ellenger sworn—I was at the fire; I knew Edmundson; I was standing with Walters when he was shot, my arms touching him; I was four or five feet from the fire plug at Greenwich street, and six feet from the lamp; after the fire was out there was another alarm from Twentieth and Walnut; the companies all went away except our company, the Shiffler Hose, Hibernia Engine, and Weccacoe; a crowd gathered around the Weccacoe's carriage, in Moyamensing avenue, opposite Bouvier's tavern; I heard somebody pass the remark in the crowd, "Fire into the bar room;" some one said, "No, let's go for them ——;" by that time a crowd of eight or ten came across the street from the carriage, and went into Bouvier's tavern; the carriage was on Moyamensing avenue, opposite Bouvier's; as soon as they got in the tavern a fight took place inside; at the same time four or five more started from where the first crowd did and came within about ten feet of the curbstone, when one hallooed out of the crowd, "That's one of them ——on the pavement, give it to him;" Edmundson walked out and put his foot on the curbstone, and he up with a pistol; could not tell if he pulled it out his pocket or had it in his hand, and he fired two shots; after he fired the second shot, Walters put his hand upon his breast, turned around, and after he made two or three steps he fell on his knees; after Walters fell on his knees, this Edmundson fired two more shots in quick succession; after that Walters kind of staggered up and went down Greenwich street; he went in the neighborhood of ten or twelve feet; I started to go down the street, and a man hallooed, "Ellenger, come back, there is one of your fellows shot;" I went back, and found the man lying against the step; I am positive Edmundson is the man who came to the curbstone and fired; I saw his face, and I knew him before, and noticed that he was the man.

Cross-examined—I am a member of the Shiffler Hose; was not equipped; our Company was out of service; I was asleep in the hose house, and eight or ten others, when a policeman awakened and told us of the fire; I did not leave the plug from the time we put the hose on until after Walters was shot; at the time of the shooting I did not say I knew who did it or that I had seen it.

The Commonwealth closed, and Mr. John Cochran opened the case for the defense.

David R. Paul testified that he was at the fire with the Weccacoe Engine Company; Edmundson was with the carriage, on an open lot, between the house on fire and Moyamensing avenue; after the fire was over, witness was helping to put hose on the carriage, at Moyamensing avenue, when the first shot was fired; the first shot came from the door of Bouvier's tavern; at that time Edmundson was within four feet of witness, at the back of the carriage; he was just at the head of the hose of the Hibernia Engine.

The witness described the firing by volleys, and testified that they came from the vicinity of the tavern, and at this time Edmundson was standing by the carriage; a rush was then made from the corner to the carriage, but driven back; the carriage then commenced to move up Moyamensing avenue, forwards Dickerson street, and continued on up to the engine house; after the party was driven back from the carriage there was more shooting from both sides; during all the time Edmundson was within sight of witness; Edmundson did not take any part in the firing that I saw; there was nothing to prevent me from seeing him if he had used a pistol; I spoke to him while the shooting was going on.

Q. What did he say? Objected to, and sustained. He went up with the carriage; I didn't see him leave the carriage and go over to the east side of the avenue and fire at anybody.

Major A. I. Flomerfelt sworn—I have known Edmundson four or five years; his reputation is good.

Benjamin Lyndall sworn—I remember the fire; I was standing on Greenwich street, below Moyamensing avenue; I heard a report of a pistol on the avenue; afterwards quite a number were fired; my friends and I moved from there and went into an alley in the rear of Bouvier's tavern; I remained in there until I thought the firing was over, and then came out; on the left-hand side I noticed a body lying on the pavement; I stooped down to look at it; a person came up, and I wanted him to assist in removing the body to a step; he did so; there was no one near it except us; I noticed over the right eye of the man a speck; I took my hat off and commenced to fan him; I thought he would recover; one of my friends then came up and said the man was dying; I told the crowd that had congregated to stand back and give the man air; I heard a voice exclaim, "Open this crowd and let me in to see who it is;" when he got in he said, "No further back; I want to see who it is;" the man said it was Buckey Walters, and he would take charge of him and take him to Bouvier's; I asked who the man was; the reply was, "Jim Ellenger;" I have passed him several times in the street since.

Ellenger was called, and witness recognized him.

Samuel H. Wood sworn—I live at No. 128 Greenwich street; remember the morning of the fire; was in company with Mr. Lyndall; I was standing below the fire-plug, in Greenwich street when the first shot was fired; I heard several shots fired after that; I went into an alley-way; in looking out into the street, I saw a man coming from the avenue, going east; he was alone; when he got about in front of the steps above the alley he fell; I went out of the alley, and went to him; as I got to him there were more shots fired down the street; I left him, and went down the street about three pavements; the man was then lying on the pavement; when I returned I found Mr. Lyndall and Mr. Paul setting the body up on the step; Mr. Lyndall was fanning him; I told him it was of no use, as the man was dying; then several parties came across Greenwich st.; I asked one of them if he knew the man; he replied no; after a while he said, "Stand back until I see him;" he said, "It's 'Buckey' Walters," and then they carried him into the hotel; James Ellenger is the man who said it was "Buckey" Walters; I have no doubt of it; this Walters was the same man that I saw coming down Greenwich street; I didn't see Ellenger that night except when he came up; the fire that night was in an old empty two-story brick house.

Cross-examined—I have known Ellenger three or four years; I am positive it was him.

John Graham sworn—I have known Edmundson for five or six years; he has been in my employment; his character for peace and good order is good; never heard anything bad about him; he was in my employ, and was one of the best men I had.

Warner Edwards sworn—Was at the fire; I was there when the firing took place; I was about three feet in the rear of the carriage; Edmundson was there putting on the hose; I went home with him; I saw him at the time the shots were fired; he took no part in the fight to my knowledge.

George C. Allen sworn—I remember the fire; I saw Edmundson there; he had a cap on which belonged to me.

Thomas Hoey sworn—I measured the distance from the barber shop to the plug. It was forty-five feet; it was between seventy-five and seventy-six feet from where the plug was to where Walters' body was found; Moyamensing avenue is about one hundred feet in width at that point; you could not see anything that took place from the avenue either more than three or six feet east of the plug; the plug is twelve feet from the lamp-post, which is three and a half feet inside of the curb.

The defense here closed.

Mr. Dwight desired to call Daniel and William Price to testify for the Commonwealth to a material point of the case, as to the shooting of Walters and the party who effected it.

A witness was called, who testified that he served a subpœna for them on Tuesday. They were not at the house when he left it.

The judges, after deliberation, would not allow the witnesses to be examined.

Mr. Cassidy then said he was willing to submit the case to the jury without argument.

Mr. Dwight then closed for the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cassidy made a few remarks to the jury, during the course of which he said he thought the jury would have no difficulty in acquitting the defendant of the charge, as the fact had been fully set forth that the defendant is not guilty of the crime of which he is charged.

Judge Ludlow then charged the jury, who, at the conclusion, retired, and had not returned when our report closed.

The jury, after remaining out about half an hour, acquitted Edmundson.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—Opinions on the following cases were delivered, and the judgments affirmed:—Clyde vs. Graner, Butler vs. Wharton, Costello vs. Conrad, Blakeslee vs. Blakeslee, Stack vs. Stack, Coal Company vs. Hamlin.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Francis Tatem pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. It seems that his neighbor was throwing water on his pavement when the assault and battery occurred. Fined $10 and costs.

Elizabeth Willox was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from John Hertzler. The evidence showed that she had borrowed $100 from Mr. Hertzler, representing herself as a widow. He charged her a tremendous rate of interest for the money, and though she proved not to be a widow, yet the jury acquitted her, and ordered Hertzler to pay the costs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

FINE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT—OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—One of the largest and most complete carpet establishments in this city is that of J. F. & E. B. Orne, located at No. 904 Chesnut street. The building of which it forms an important part is one of the finest which grace that section of the city, faced with the whitest of marble, and displaying great architectural skill. The carpet establishment conducted by the Messrs. Orne is commodious, containing every essential needed for the proper transaction of the business for which it is used, and fitted up in a style so elegant, and also so appropriate, that the observation is a safe one when we admit that nowhere in this "Quaker City" can superior accommodations be found. No rooms are better adapted for exhibiting carpets, etc., having every convenience for that purpose. The location, too, of this well-known firm, is one suitable to all its patrons.

But probably the most important feature in this establishment to our readers is its stock, so comprehensive, and exhibiting every variety and quality of carpets, tapestries, and mattings. Spring having arrived, this firm have accordingly received their foreign importations for this season, and the opening of the importation has already been inaugurated, and from signs apparent, the beauty, texture, and style of the goods displayed are fully appreciated. A large stock of new carpetings has been received, of every variety, making an assortment from which purchasers cannot fail to make a good selection. One hundred pieces of velvet have been added, of a texture and fineness never exceeded, and of beautiful appearance. We must not omit to state that this velvet is one and a half yards in width.

English tapestry carpets, from the manufactory of John Crossley & Sons (the mention of whose name at once insures durable as well as tasteful fabrics), are offered at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of English Brussels suited for halls and stairs, with extra borders, and other styles, suited for parlors and drawing-rooms, are offered. Were we to speak of the various articles and fabrics offered for sale, our notice would appear voluminous. We would mention the French Chenille carpets, of choice designs, and English royal Wilton carpets; and, for durability and greater use, the English oil cloths and Canton mattings, of all the latest styles, and of tasteful appearance. In conclusion, it may be said that this establishment is a "carpet emporium," where patrons can examine and purchase satisfactorily, where every convenience is offered, and where the inducements set forth in every respect cannot but please and gratify.

A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER.—The steamer Havana, which is to sail from New York for the Paris Exposition on Wednesday, April 19, is one of the most magnificently fitted-up steamers afloat—in fact, a floating palace. Her cost for furniture, decorations, hangings, ornaments, mirrors, fine carpets, etc., was over $400,000, and her cabin and hall-room are said to be the handsomest in the world. She is supplied with every convenience that the human mind has ever conceived of for ministering to the comfort or luxury of mankind; and the time of a passage to Europe in her can be spent with as much pleasure as a residence in a first-class hotel could possibly afford. The passengers taken for the excursion to the Exposition in this superb specimen of marine architecture will be only first class; and those of our readers who propose visiting the great exhibition should lose no time in calling at the Havana's Agency in Philadelphia, or at the Local Express Company, No. 625 Chesnut street, and book their names, so as to prevent the disappointment of a refusal if the matter is postponed to a time when the noble vessel shall have received her full complement of passengers.

A SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—Last evening a party of men went to the tavern at Fourth and Shippen streets, kept by a Mr. Welsh. Whilst there one of them, named Joseph Freno, got into a dispute with a man named Colborough, about a trifling sum of money, which he said Colborough owed him. Some high words passed between them, and before those in the bar-room could interfere, Freno drew a knife and stabbed Colbrough in the neck, making a large and deep gash. Freno was soon afterwards arrested. At the hearing before Alderman Tittermary, two persons, named Peter Ehrenberg and James Logue, who had been in the place at the time of the stabbing, did not seem willing to testify as to the facts, and were held by the Alderman in $1000 bail to answer, who also held Freno to await the result of Colborough's injuries.

THE RIVER FRONT TO-DAY—THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—The storm which had been threatening us for the past few days came to hand last night in a hail storm, which, however, soon turned into rain. The sun yesterday crossed the line, and the Vernal Equinox is upon us. Along Delaware avenue this morning, exposed as it is to all easterly winds, the scene was very disagreeable. Of course there was little business doing. The Star of the Union, intending to discharge cargo to-day, lies with closed hatches, the freight consisting largely of sugars. The Wyoming is still taking in cargo, which she can do with ease at the covered wharf of the Steamship Company. The Pioneer, which sailed a few days since from Wilmington, N. C., where she had been detained by the late storm, only left her port to encounter the Equinox and dead land-winds from N. and NE., her whole passage. She has not yet arrived.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Between the hours of 12 and 5 this morning the office of Felton & Company's Iron Foundry, in Hamilton street, above Fifteenth, was broken into by thieves. An attempt was made to force open the safe by prying it with a chisel, but was unsuccessful. Nothing was taken from the office, and the thieves becoming disgusted with their bad success, left, and tried to establishment of Phillips & Co., manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, which is just opposite. For some cause or other, they left before effecting an entrance, and left behind a chisel, which, from its fitting the marks upon the safe, shows that the same parties had made the attempt at both places. The attempted robbery was discovered this morning by the employes on going to their work.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—An old colored man, by the name of James Johnson, was arrested by Officer Ingram near the Darby road and Thirty-second street on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. According to Johnson's statement, he was walking along Ludlow street, when a boy, named Gill, threw a missile that struck him on the back of his head. Gill said it was a snowball, but Johnson averred that it was something harder—either a piece of solid dirt or a stone. On being hit, Johnson drew forth an old-fashioned double-barrelled pistol and discharged the only available barrel at Gill, without effect. Johnson was soon afterwards arrested, and held by Alderman Allen to answer the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

GRAND PRESENTATION AT THE CORN EXCHANGE—THE BANNER AND BATTLE FLAG OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CONSIGNED TO PERMANENT KEEPERS.—This morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, the rooms of the Corn Exchange Association were crowded to witness an interesting flag presentation. At the commencement of the exercises, Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Perot presented to the Association the banner carried by the 118th (Corn Exchange) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers when they returned to their homes from the war.

COLONEL PEROT'S ADDRESS.

In making this presentation, Colonel Perot said that the Corn Exchange regiment was noted in the 5th Corps for the manner in which it performed its duty. During their term of service they were engaged in twenty-nine different battles. As a record of their achievements they have prepared this beautiful banner; and, desiring to testify their appreciation of and gratitude to this Association, they have desired me to present it to you.

Through sunshine and storm, through heat and cold, every member of the regiment was prompted to do his duty, by knowing that the eye of this Association was upon him. And in the last and closing scene, the brigade to which they were attached had the distinguished honor accorded to them of receiving the surrender of Lee's army. How their hearts swelled, as the enemy passed submissively by, and laid at their feet eighty-four battle flags! For this record of their services they now ask a place on your walls.

But their organization is still preserved. Rallying under the Corn Exchange, they have become Company H, of the Grey Reserves, still under their commander, Colonel Charles M. Prevost. When the occasion arrives, every member will again be found at his post and ready to do his duty.

During Colonel Perot's remarks the banner was held by Samuel F. Delany, who belonged to the color-guard of the regiment from Fredericksburg, and was the Color Sergeant from the Weldon Railroad to the surrender at Appomattox Court House. It will be remembered that the 118th Regiment left Philadelphia with one thousand men in its line, and that, although seven hundred more were added in the way of recruits, there were but three hundred left on their return.

At the conclusion of Colonel Perot's remarks, the banner was received by Howard Hinchman, President of the Corn Exchange, in behalf of the Association.

MR. HINCHMAN'S REMARKS.

In accepting the banner, Mr. Hinchman spoke as follows:—

On behalf of the institution over which I have the honor of presiding, I receive, sir, at your hands, as the representative of the whole regiment that has done us so much honor, this emblem of our country's greatness and power. Great in her primitive history in creating and defending that liberty which we now enjoy, great and powerful in her subsequent history, when her banners were again unfurled, both upon land and sea, in vindication of her rights and her honor, assailed by one of the most powerful nations of the earth; and yet greater and still more powerful in our own day and generation by the heroic achievements of her navy and the triumphant march of her victorious armies over the bloody battle-fields of the South, in suppressing a Rebellion which, in its magnitude stands this day without a parallel in the world's history. And now that we are permitted to gaze upon its powerful folds, with its brilliant inscriptions of hard-fought battles, reflected, as it were, in letters of gold, from engraved records upon our own hearts, it creates within us emotions of mingled pride and sadness—sadness in memory of the noble spirits who, in its defense, now sleep in their honored graves, and pride that, by the patriotism and devotion of our people, the flag of our country now floats upon the pinnacle of fame, claiming and receiving the respect of every nation and every power. None so strong as to defy it, and none too weak as not to claim its protection.

It was my privilege, sir, to visit your regiment when encamped at the base of Fort Albany, in earnest preparation for that desperate conflict into which it was so soon led; and surrounded, as I now am, by the surviving officers and men whom I met upon that occasion, who, with their honored scars, give us this day the living evidences of the great personal sacrifices made by them in the cause of their country. I receive this banner, therefore, in the name of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, with a profound sense of gratitude to them and to all others who, in the hour of our country's great peril, marched forth to battle in her defense. We will take it into our keeping, sir, and will preserve it as we preserve in our memories the heroic deeds of its noble defenders.

Mr. George L. Buzby then presented to Colonel Prevost the battle-flag which the 118th carried at Sheppardstown, and all the other conflicts in which they were engaged.

MR. BUZBY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Buzby said:—Colonel Prevost, it has been the pleasure of the Association to present to you this battle-flag, as an acknowledgment of the services which you rendered during the war, and in token of their esteem for yourself as a gentleman and a soldier. No time could be more appropriate for such a presentation than the present; nor could we consign it to a more gratified and trustworthy custodian, for it was your strong right arm that finally saved it from the enemy's grasp.

There is a wonderful significance in the flag of one's country. Cold-hearted, indeed, must be the man who can look upon it in a foreign land without a kindling eye. You might as well tear the heart out of a true man, exnecting him still to live, as attempt to deprive him of the love of his country and devotion to her flag.

But this flag has a particular history. It once waved over the bloody fields of Antietam and Sheppardstown, where brave men rallied around it, to be identified to its most distinguished personal defender. It has lost something of its original lustre, it is true; yet there beams from it a glory surpassing that original brilliancy.

At Sheppardstown the regiment found itself alone, and overpowered by superior numbers. For a moment they staggered under the weight of the overwhelming opposing forces, when the gallant Colonel rushed forward, seized this flag, and bore it to the front. (Great cheering.) The fire of the enemy was so destructive that one half of the men fell, and a bullet brought the Colonel to the ground, seriously wounded.

It appeared afterwards that this portion of our forces had been ordered to retire, but the order had failed to reach this regiment, which did not dream of surrender, but wielded their ground slowly, foot by foot. As their Colonel himself said, with such distinguished bravery on all hands, it seemed invidious to particularize that of any one. We have a right to be proud of such a record.

Mr. Buzby, in conclusion, presented to Colonel Prevost a copy of a series of resolutions recently adopted by the Corn Exchange Association, testifying to their appreciation of him as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman.

COLONEL PREVOST'S RESPONSE.

All the previous speakers had been loudly greeted by applause, but this was not to be compared to the earnest welcome tendered Colonel Prevost when he stepped forward to respond. He spoke as follows:—

In making this presentation you have been pleased to advert to the ordeal through which the Corn Exchange Regiment passed upon that bloody day which has given value to this flag. Trying as that ordeal was, I was excited then, but I don't think I was frightened. I had no difficulty in giving my orders, or in making myself heard; but at this moment I am not only frightened at the idea of making a speech, but I feel such a choking sensation in my throat that it is with difficulty that I can find utterance. You will pardon me, therefore, if, in the few words I shall be able to use, I come far short of what the occasion demands, or of what my heart prompts me to say.

I accept this flag—to which the eloquent words that you have just spoken have given additional value—and I shall ever cherish it as one of my choicest possessions. But, alas! while I shall always look upon it with pleasure, it will be mingled with most melancholy recollections. I shall never look upon its stars without seeing mirrored in each the face of some beloved and lamented brother soldier who met his death beneath its folds—four brave and noble young officers as ever trod the field of battle! They had left their homes and loved ones but a few days before, their hearts beating high with patriotism and hope. And in their first conflict, while gallantly leading their men they fell with their faces to the foe! (Cheers.) Many names will be forgotten, sir, but those of Ricketts, Saunders, Moss, and White will be cherished by their brother officers, while memory lasts.

I might, also, rehearse the names of those in the ranks, who, though in an humbler sphere, died doing their duty bravely and well; but I cannot detain you at this busy hour of the day. It is my duty, as well as pleasure, however, to say for myself and my brother officers that we feel that, for whatever character and distinction we have earned as soldiers, we are largely indebted to this association for the opportunity. It was your patriotism and liberality that placed the Corn Exchange Regiment in the field, and you share in the glory it earned. Nor did your liberality end here.

Your donations were placed in the hands of such men as Hoffman, Ward, Knecht, and Hartranft, who were untiring in their devotion to the wounded and dying, and to their widows and orphans. So, although you may have been denied the privilege of fighting in the glorious cause, you have the delightful consolation of knowing that you have done your whole duty to your country at home.

Colonel Prevost, in conclusion, returned his thanks for the flattering manner in which he and his brother officers had been referred to, and wished prosperity to each and every member of the Corn Exchange Association. The assemblage, heartily applauding, then dispersed, highly gratified with the whole proceedings.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Elizabeth Sweeney was arrested at Howard and Dauphin streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of stealing various small articles of clothing from the house of Mr. Stinson, in Germantown. She had been employed as a servant in the house of that gentleman since last Saturday. Yesterday morning, at a very early hour, she packed up a quantity of clothing and left the house. Information was lodged with the police, and she was arrested and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held her in $500 bail to answer.

MEETING OF THE DRUG EXCHANGE—THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.—A special meeting of the Drug Exchange, called to consider a proper course of action with reference to a clause in the amendatory tax law relating to distilled spirits, was held this noon, at the "Exchange" rooms, No. 17 South Third street. There was a large attendance of the persons interested in the consumption and sale of alcoholic liquors, and in the immediate stoppage of fraudulent operations in the manufacture and disposal of the same.

The meeting was called to order, and Mr. John Price Wetherill appointed to the chair, and Mr. William Gallagher acted as secretary.

The chairman spoke of the great evil of fraudulent operations in distilled spirits, and the necessity of some immediate remedy.

Mr. Robert Shoemaker, President of the Drug Exchange, was called upon for remarks. He offered the following resolutions, which were adopted at the last meeting of the Drug Exchange, as a centre for the remarks and discussion of the meeting:—

Whereas, The amendatory Tax law, passed at the last session of Congress, contains this clause:—And be it further enacted, whenever any distilled spirits, coming elsewhere than from a bonded warehouse, shall be sold or offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such sale or offer for sale, as aforesaid, shall be deemed as *prima facie* evidence that such spirits have not been removed from a bonded warehouse, and the tax imposed by law upon the same has not been paid; the same shall, after further evidence, be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

And whereas, We are anxious to maintain and vindicate our character as law-abiding citizens, however easy or profitable the machinations of the law might be;

And whereas, In such adherence to the spirit and letter of law, we are liable through dishonorable competition to the loss of all that part of our business which depends upon the use and sale of distilled spirits; therefore

Resolved, That we, members of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, druggists, manufacturing chemists, perfumers, and brokers, will not buy, offer, or sell distilled spirits or alcohol, either directly or indirectly, at a less price than the Government tax, either by a net price or by any commission, drawback return, or any counterbalancing advantage, whereby the spirit of the law may be violated or its intention defeated.

Resolved, That for our own protection, and for the assistance of the Government, we will endeavor, by every honorable means, to discountenance and discourage any evasion of the law, and to prevent the recurrence of any such violations which may come to our knowledge.

Mr. R. B. Parkinson offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions and preamble read:—

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the members of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange Association, that the "Amendatory Tax Law" relating to distilled spirits, as passed by the late Congress, should be sustained; and we, the wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists, and dealers of this city will, by all honorable means in our power, aid in upholding the majesty of the laws, and that we are ready to unite with our brethren of other cities in any measures that may be most effective in carrying out its provisions.

Mr. Charles Ellis considered that they should have a close examination of the subject, in order to take effective modes and measures for the stoppage of illicit sales and manufacturing.

Mr. Randolph Tavior remarked that as good citizens and law-abiding and honest, we should work energetically for our own protection and upholding the majesty of the laws. He thought it would be futile to send a committee to Washington, for Congress itself was now engaged in framing laws that would effectually stop all dishonest manufacture and sale.

On motion, the resolution of Mr. Parkinson, as a substitute for the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Shoemaker, was lost.

A motion to refer the whole matter to a committee of five was lost.

The preamble and resolution first offered by Mr. Shoemaker were taken up, *seriatim*, and were unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Motions to the effect that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the New York Drug Exchange, and that a copy of the minutes be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking his assistance and instruction, were approved.

Mr. Salem moved that a committee of five be appointed to solicit signatures to the preamble and resolutions. Adopted.

L. W. Ryan offered—"That it is the wish of this meeting that the tax on whisky be reduced one dollar per gallon," which was passed.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT.—The committee of merchants appointed at a recent meeting in this city to proceed to Washington and urge the reappointment of Colonel William B. Thomas to the Collectorship of the Port, have just returned to the city.

The committee consisted of Messrs. J. H. Mitchener, E. G. Cattell, P. B. Mingle, S. T. Souder, L. G. Mytinger, and D. S. Stetson.

They called on the Philadelphia Congressmen, Senator Buckalew, and Secretary McCulloch, and were kindly received by them all. The committee likewise called on Senator Cameron, but that gentleman, for some inexplicable reason, refused even to receive their cards, an act of discourtesy which will not be forgotten.

There are any number of candidates for the vacancy in our Custom House, but, as yet, no one in particular can boast of better chances than any of the others. It is understood, however, that the Hon. Alexander Cummings, late Territorial Governor of Colorado, whose name was mentioned in connection with the position, will stand no chance whatever.

STEALING RAGS.—Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, a German, named Henry Brama, was going along a small street that runs from Second, and between Race and Vine, with a large bag of rags on his shoulder. Being a very early hour for him to be about, an officer questioned him in regard to where he had obtained the rags, and his answers not being satisfactory, he was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

SNEAK THIEVES.—Two colored men, named John Jacobs and Noah Griffin, were arrested at Tenth and Girard avenue yesterday morning, on a charge of larceny. They were charged with stealing an overcoat from the lager beer saloon of Mr. Fisher, at that corner. When arrested they had just come out of the saloon, with the overcoat in their possession. Alderman Fitch held them in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A man named John Eleris, who was arrested at Fourth and Chesnut streets, last evening, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, while being conveyed to his cell in the Central Station, thrust his fist through a pane of glass. He was held in $600 bail by Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of malicious mischief for so doing.

PETTY LARCENY.—Fanny Bennett had a hearing before Alderman Godbou yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing a shawl valued at $8 from the house of Mrs. Dever, in Federal lane. She was arrested at Third and Cherry streets on the charge, and acknowledged taking the shawl. She was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny at the next term of Court.

A BELLIGERENT ARRESTED.—A man by the name of George Hudson was arrested last night at Twenty-first and Callowhill streets, on a charge of assault and battery. He is said to be one of a gang that stay around that corner, and last evening he got into a disturbance with a citizen. He was held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.—The amount of damage done to the property of Mr. Robert McCullough by the fire last evening did not exceed $100, which is covered by insurance in the American Insurance Company, and a slight damage to the building which is owned by Mrs. Ann Denckla, and is insured in the Delaware Mutual.

LITTLE WANDERERS.—Persons having purchased tickets for a concert purporting to be in aid of the Home for Little Wanderers, corner of Tenth and Shippen streets, will oblige the Managers of this institution by reporting at once to the Superintendent, as measures are being taken to bring the parties to justice.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest; while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this old, reliable, and independent paper, published at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., which will be found in another column. Its circulation has more than doubled within the last four years, and the accessions to its subscription list, we learn, are now larger than at any period before.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. Dr. HUMPHREYS' SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BAILEY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS is now on view in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. It comprises the entire collection of Messrs. Bailey & Co., including their recent importations of works executed for them by leading artists of Dusseldorf, Berlin, and other capitals of Europe. To be sold at auction, by B. Scott, Jr., on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 127 S. Fourth street, will sell to-morrow, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, one of the finest lots of Stocks, Loans, and Real Estate ever offered at public sale in this city. Their sale is well worthy the special attention of capitalists and others seeking reliable investments. Catalogues may be had at their office.

IF PEOPLE would consult their own interests, they would look at the first-class ready-made Clothing now offered at Charles Stokes & Co.'s establishment; and not only look, but buy.

FINE PAINTINGS.—The beautiful paintings by French artists are still on exhibition at Messrs. Birch & Son's Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street. The sale takes place to-morrow (Friday) evening.

SINCE the "Night-Blooming Cereus" charmed the town,
Whole swarms of bogus perfumes have gone down.
—*Hudson Republic.*

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. ¶No cure, no pay.

FANCY SHIRTS! FANCY SHIRTS!
M'INTIRE & BROTHER,
VARIETY, ZEPHYR, AND GENTS' FURNISHING,
1035 CHESNUT STREET.

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FOR
MEN AND BOYS
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LARGE ASSORTMENT
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LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
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MOLDED COLLARS
Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.
If you want the VERY BEST, then buy

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GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,
The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.
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The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.
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In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock, made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long, and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.

If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the
UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S
UNION COLLAR, A.
A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market, except GRAY'S.
A full line of the above goods can always be had of
JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same,
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 21 WARREN Street, New York,
Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. [3 21 thstu1m5p

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OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED
To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material. At the same time we have not lost sight of the fact that
DURABILITY AND BEAUTY OF FINISH
Are requisite in maintaining our reputation for
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm5p
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
APPLY AT THE BANK.
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TO LET,
A Handsome Second Story Room,
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 3 19 tf

TO RENT—THE POPULAR, FASHIONable, established Summer Boarding House, "Melrose Glen," at Media, containing 45 rooms and 6 acres of land. A. W. GAYLEY,
3 19 3t* No. 1909 PINE Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6p

THIRD EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

The Execution of Wiley at Wilkesbarre.

THE FINAL SCENES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
[*Continued from Previous Editions of The Evening Telegraph.*]

Attempts at Conversion.

WILKESBARRE, March 21—12 o'clock.—The excitement increases momentarily, there being no hope of a further reprieve. The prisoner still maintains the most stoical indifference to his impending fate.

About 11 o'clock his spiritual advisers, the Rev. Fathers Fitzsimmons and Nagle entered the prison and approached the culprit, when he, in rather a reluctant manner, entered his cell with them, and has remained in private conversation with them up to the present writing.

It is not believed by any one that the ministerial mission will result in any good, as the prisoner is thoroughly conscience-hardened. During a recent visit of the priests the prisoner said, after they left:—"Well, they have been going through me, and they think they have knocked all the hell out of me, and cleaned me out."

The prison is strongly guarded by the Wyoming Valley Zouaves. Sentinels are placed at all approaches to the prison, and the main body of the Company are in the prison-yard, sauntering around, awaiting the important moment.

It is thought the execution will not take place much before 2 o'clock.

The gallows is a new one, and erected in the centre of the Prison yard. It is constructed so that the platform drops to the ground as soon as the prop is pulled away. The felon will undoubtedly die as he has lived, a hardened, heartless, desperate villain, although he bears the outward appearance of being a comparatively harmless and even respectable-looking young man.

The Prisoner Visits his Brother.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock the priests left the prisoner, when he expressed a desire to see his brother, who is confined in one of the upper cells of the prison on the charge of horse-stealing.

After remaining there a short time in conversation, he came down stairs with a smile on his face, and looked out of the door leading into the prison yard, and laughed at a number of his acquaintances assembled there, took another look at the scaffold, all the time quietly smoking a cigar. He then retired to his cell, and his spiritual advisers again entered.

Another Look at the Prisoner.

At exactly one o'clock the prisoner deliberately left his cell and entered the prison yard. He walked directly past the scaffold to a corner of the yard, dressed in his sailor rig, and then turned around and took a cool survey of the entire scene with an apparently satisfied air.

The prisoner is allowed unusual liberty.

The pressure to get into the prison y

VETO MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY.

Increase of the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Governor Geary sent the following message to the Legislature yesterday:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Gentlemen: The act entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the 21st day of March, 1866, to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds, and to secure the same by mortgages," has received that careful consideration from me which the importance of the subject seemed to demand, and, notwithstanding the high respect I entertain for the two branches of the Legislature, and the extreme reluctance I have at any time to differ with them, I am induced by my convictions of duty to dissent from the propriety of the provisions of the bill, and to return it with my objections to the Senate, in which it originated.

Lest my opinions should be misconceived and misrepresented, I deem it due to myself to make a brief exposition of some of the enactments of the Legislature for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since the original act for its incorporation, approved April 13th, 1846, so far as relates to its capital stock.

By the first section of the act of incorporation, the capital stock was fixed at seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The twentieth section is as follows: "That if any increase of the capital stock shall be deemed necessary, in order to complete or improve the said railroad or appurtenances, it shall be lawful for the stockholders of said company, at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting convened for that purpose, in manner as aforesaid, to increase and dispose of any additional number of shares, not exceeding fifty thousand, so that the whole amount of said capital stock shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, and receive and demand the moneys for the additional shares, in like manner, subject to the same conditions heretofore provided for the original subscriptions, or shall be provided for in the by-laws of said company."

The manner prescribed for the increase and disposition of the stock in the foregoing section is certainly most unexceptionable; it being under the direction of the stockholders, and not at the option of the directors, as is provided in the bill under consideration, and which is deemed objectionable.

The twenty-second section imposed a tonnage tax as one of the conditions upon which the original charter was obtained, which has since been repealed by statute, and the accumulated tax released.

By act approved April 23, 1852, the capital stock was increased to thirteen million dollars; May 6, 1852, to fourteen million dollars; March 23, 1853, to eighteen million dollars; May 2, 1855, to twenty million dollars, and March 2, 1866, to thirty million dollars.

With no other objects on my part than to be serviceable to my countrymen, to preserve and transmit unsullied the great principles and true policy of our government, and honorably to perform the trusts, duties, obligations and responsibilities committed to my charge, I proceed in the performance of these objects as I understand them. I am sincerely friendly to all the railroads and other companies that have aided in the development of the wealth and resources of the State, and while I cheerfully accord the same sentiment to your honorable bodies, I can but regret that there should be any difference of opinion between us on the proposed enactment. And if in stating the objections I shall use expressions which may be regarded as too strong, my apology will, I trust, be found in the importance of the subject. I will state them frankly, and with as much brevity as possible.

Waiving objections to the first section of the bill under consideration, and waiving also an inquiry as to the legal rights to thus authorize the change of the fundamental law of a corporation, and bind the stockholders, I proceed to the consideration of the second, which confers powers of the most extraordinary character upon the directors of the company: * * * "providing further facilities required by the increase of the business upon the road and its connections, and for such other purposes connected with the business as the board of directors of said company may deem expedient, it shall be lawful for the said board of directors, from time to time, to issue additional shares of capital stock of said company, to such amount as they may determine, and to apportion or dispose of the said shares in such manner, and upon such terms, as they may think best; and also, for either or all of the said purposes, to issue, from time to time, bonds of the said company, payable at such time as they may appoint.

* * * * * * *

One of the objects of this bill is, for its further increase of the capital stock, to retire its present indebtedness, which, according to the president and director's last annual report to the company, is upwards of twenty-six million dollars. Thus, in this way alone, increasing the stock over one hundred and thirty per centum, and makes it amount to over forty-six million dollars. But this is not all. It is further intended to increase the business facilities upon its roads and connections, "and for such other purposes connected with its business as the directors may deem expedient."

Were this bill to became a law, to what amount may not the directors extend the capital stock, with such unlimited privileges? To what branches of business shall it be confined, and to what may it not be extended? And where is the power to keep it within its legitimate functions if it should deem it proper to depart from them? Its tremendous power, in irresponsible hands, would be unlimited and uncontrollable by any other power short of revolution. It has already obtained, in the various chartered privileges, the preoccupancy of nearly every possible railroad route in Pennsylvania, with the privilege of branches and lateral roads in a large majority of the counties. As shown by official reports, it has, besides nearly eleven hundred miles of roads in Pennsylvania, its extensions to Marietta, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and to Chicago, Illinois, and holds large and, in some instances, controlling amounts of stock in other railroad companies. When such extraordinary powers are attempted to be granted for an unlimited period, I consider it palpably contrary to the spirit and intention of our institutions. The present directors, it may be assumed, are honorable gentlemen, for they assert they have good intentions for the public interests, as well as for those of the company; but time may effect a change, and a new Board, that may not recognize its duty to the stockholders and to the rights and interests of the people, and forgetting its patriotism, might be found arrayed against the country when its services were required. It is not an impossible hypothesis that its capital stock might be extended to one thousand millions of dollars, or even to an amount equal to the present national indebtedness.

The whole control of the institution, and of the issue of its bonds, necessarily lie in the hands of a few directors, and not in those of the stockholders, whose real interests should be represented. The facilities by which any board of directors could perpetuate power in its own hands might be an inviting temptation to monopolize or engross a sufficient number of shares of stock by purchase, and proxies from non-residents too confidingly given, or perhaps by fraudulent issue, to control the vote of the stockholders. The same board might by fair means thus be perpetuated, or by a dexterous mixing or misrepresenting of accounts, with not much risk or responsibility on their part, might fraudulently control forever the affairs of the company. In my opinion the stockholders themselves, who, like the people in our form of government, are the true source of power, should closely examine into the responsibilities just presented if they would preserve and perpetuate their own rights within the corporation.

I am not aware of any instance where a company has been destroyed by the immediate action of its stockholders, but where too much power has been placed in the hands of directors and officers of reckless, speculative and adventurous character, the instances of failures and disgrace are almost innumerable. In all the bearings which can be taken upon this measure, in the event of the directory of the road passing into the hands of ambitious and unscrupulous men, I can see nothing but an eventual monopolization of all the railroad privileges of this State, and perhaps of the United States, and "such other purposes connected with its business as the board of directors of said company may deem expedient." They being their own judges, what might not be considered as connected with their business? May not any and almost every branch of industry—manufacturing, agricultural and commercial—be included?

There is danger, too, that with such vast power, such ramifications in the business departments of the country, and such unlimited capital, there might be reason to tremble for the purity and sanctity of our elections, or what is equally as bad, that our Governors, legislators and other State authorities might be affected with the blandishments of its power, its offices and its wealth.

They could "make the rich richer and the poor poorer." They could, in a word, make their organization a monopoly—a term which a distinguished jurist and law-giver defined to be "that which grinds the people between the upper and nether millstone;" and its power would become so great, that should any citizen, or even an officer of the government, attempt to restrain it within its chartered limits and proper franchises, he would be made to feel its withering influences. There is always danger in the creation of monopolies, for in proportion as they are increased are the rights of the citizen abridged. Had such a proposition been made in the early days of the commonwealth, or even a quarter of a century ago, or when this company applied for its charter, it would have been rebuked by the people, without distinction of party, upon its first announciation.

I am not inimical to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but I am positively its friend. I honor the management for the energy displayed in the share they have taken with others in the development of our State, and am determined that it and all other corporations shall be protected and defended in all their rights, privileges and franchises already derived, or that may hereafter be derived from legislative action; but when they ask for unlimited privileges which can and may be used as engines to threaten, endanger and control the interests, and perhaps the very action of the government, by the absorbtion of our internal improvements and every branch of interest within the State, and the holding of many thousands of our people in a dependent condition, they must be refused.

It is said that other corporations have had unlimited powers conferred upon them, and no evils have resulted. But as far as such cases have been cited, I find, upon examination, that they were, almost without exception, conferred upon the stockholders on terms, and with limitations, and not upon the directors. And if there were such, and they were known to be wrong in principle, it is one of the best and strongest reasons why the practice should be discontinued. If it is right that the Legislature should confer unlimited powers upon one institution, it has a right to multiply such corporations at its pleasure, and if they should be managed by those whose predilections and interests would be similar, the control of the commonwealth would be irretrievably committed to their hands, and the sovereignty would depart from the people. If it is deemed necessary for the proper management of the company that its capital should be increased, let it be done as heretofore requested by them, gradually by the Legislature, just as the necessity for such increase can be clearly demonstrated, and after due notice, that it is intended to make application for such increase of capital, and then only at the request of the stockholders.

Prior to the late election, I found among the people throughout the State that the important question of railroads, in all its shapes and guises, could not be properly ignored. It was regarded as a matter of such paramount importance that pledges were asked of the gubernatorial candidates, and certain interrogatories addressed to them to which answers were required. One of the interrogatories addressed to myself was in these words, viz:—"Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration to defeat any and every attempt made, by legislation or otherwise, for the monopoly and control, by any one corporation, of the railroad policy of the State?" To which I, in good faith, replied, "that while I believe it to be improper to bring the influence of the executive department to bear upon the Legislature, in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation, I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly of the railroad system of the State, or giving any artificial body, created by the law, powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature." And in my reply I further stated that "the spirit of monopoly in this and other matters should be discouraged in a republican government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encouragement."

And in speaking of railroad companies I further remarked, "while these corporations continue to act their part as public servants, they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As creatures of the law, they should obey, and be, in every respect, subservient to the law."

In accordance with the doctrines thus pronounced the public have rendered their verdict, and expect of me a strict compliance of the pledges then given. These are not new doctrines or principles. They were fearlessly enunciated in the incipient part of the campaign, and were discussed freely by the people, by the press and by public speakers generally throughout the State. I feel that I am solemnly bound to obey these pledges, and I have no desire or intention to evade or disobey them. The people may rest satisfied and assured that neither this nor any other pledge given them when I was asking their suffrage, shall be violated.

That the people have an indisputable and inherent right to instruct their public servants and to mould and fashion their institutions to suit themselves, no one, believing in a republican form of government, will for a moment pretend to deny, and I believe the correlative obligation, that those holding office are bound to obey, is equally true. These instructions were conveyed to me in the best possible mode, through the ballot-box. Viewing this question without prejudice, no man can doubt that our citizens are earnestly opposed to the granting to corporations any unlimited powers which may be converted into monopolies, and which cannot be held subservient to the Legislature and to the true interests of the State.

A solicitous regard, therefore, for truth and justice, has impelled me to the course I have taken upon this subject, and with the full assurance that I have done my duty, I herewith return the bill without my signature. JNO. W. GEARY.

Lizards, Scorpions, and "Grubs" in Sourkrout.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—I have just read an article taken from a Western journal of late date, giving an account of the generation of lizards from sourkrout which had been prepared in an unusual way. Instances of this character, though somewhat rare, are well known to scientific persons. In portions of Europe, such as Styria and the sub-Pannonian districts of the Alps, not only lizards, but scorpions and various species of spiders and earth-worms, have at different times been found in decomposing sourkrout. One case is celebrated in the criminal annals of Germany. About the year 1723, in the little village of Hochstand, on the Eipp, a family of twelve persons were seized about the same time with violent attacks of vomitting, during which they threw from their respective stomachs specimens of the *epithoralia volvitans*, a boring insect, which, when full grown, is nearly three inches in length. A neighbor who had a bad reputation, and who was known to bear ill-will towards the family of Fetzhaben, fell under suspicion, and was arrested upon a charge of sorcery.

After a lengthened trial he was convicted of witchcraft, and was broken on the wheel, according to the stupid and barbarous jurisprudence of the time. A year after his execution, the same extraordinary event occurred in another family in the village, though with less violence. On investigation, it was discovered that these last had, at the sale of the effects of the family Fetzhaben, bought their self-same sourkrout-tub. Experiments were made, and it was found that when the fermentation of the krout in this tub was conducted with too great rapidity, so that considerable heat was evolved, the development of *epithoralia volvitantes* took place. The proceedings against the supposed sorcerer were therefore annulled, and an indemnity paid to his relatives. See "Handlieben Lehrbuch für Crim. Praxis," vol. ix, p. 171.

It is absurd, however, to attribute cases of this kind to spontaneous generation. Most physicists regard them as simply the development, by means of heat and *anastamosis* during the fermentation of the cabbage, of the *ova* contained in the wood of which the sourkrout-tub is made. It often happens that these *ova* are deposited by *epithoralia*, scorpions, and many other insects and reptiles in the young timber, over which the bark closes and hardens before the egg has had time to come to maturity. They consequently remain in the wood undeveloped until, under the extraordinary stimulus of the sourkrout fermentation, which is the most vivid and energetic known to chemists, they suddenly spring into life. This simple explanation relieves the article referred to above, as well from the imputation of exaggeration as from that of being an attempt to bolster up the exploded doctrine of self-production. I admit that such a development of lizards is not so usual; but there are some small species of that reptile which lay their eggs in cracks of wood, and this, very probably, was the case in the instance under consideration.

I may add, in conclusion, that in Von Eigheimer's "Iconographia Lacertorum," at page 193, plate 13, will be found a picture of a lizard closely resembling the description given in the Western paper of those into which the sourkrout is alleged to have turned itself.

Yours, truly,
F. G., M. D., S. A. S., Berlin.
Philadelphia, March 20, 1867.

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AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

WEDDING CARDS

PARTY INVITATIONS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned, disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
8,000	160 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
1,945,050 par.	Market value, $1,030,552 05. Cost, $1,070,280 75	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,697 20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $311 36 / Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,840 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	948,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866. $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 12 31]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Ilting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, B. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUBBLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210 89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Lukens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. [2 26 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN

HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461 81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537 80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus adding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
2 11 mthsts 1] Secretary and Treasurer

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware Avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 2, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

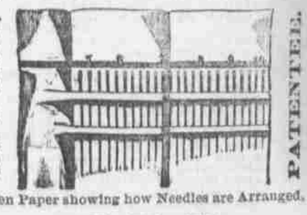
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. G. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

7 27]

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES



Open Paper showing how Needles are Arranged.

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SHOULD BUY THEM.

You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES, [2 2 stuthfm

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.
AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 1m

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

ontinued from our last issue.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE DWELLS ON CAUDLE'S "CRUEL NEGLECT" OF HER ON BOARD THE "RED ROVER."—MRS. CAUDLE SO "ILL WITH THE SEA," THAT THEY PUT UP AT THE DOLPHIN, HERNE BAY.

"Caudle, have you looked under the bed? *What for?* Bless the man! Why, for thieves, to be sure. Do you suppose I'd sleep in a strange bed, without? Don't tell me its nonsense! I shouldn't sleep a wink all night. Not that you'd care for that; not that you'd—hush! I'm sure I heard somebody. No; it's not a bit like a mouse. Yes; that's like you—laugh. It would be no laughing matter if—I'm sure there *is* somebody! I'm sure there is!

—"Yes, Mr. Caudle; now, I *am* satisfied. Any other man would have got up and looked himself; especially after my sufferings on board that nasty ship. But catch you stirring! Oh, no! You'd let me lie here, and be robbed and killed, for what you'd care. Why, you're not going to sleep! What do you say? *It's the strange air—and you're always sleepy in a strange air?* That shews the feelings you have, after what I've gone through. And yawning, too, in that brutal manner! Caudle, you've no more heart than that wooden figure in a white petticoat at the front of the ship.

"No; *I couldn't* leave my temper at home. I dare say! Because for once in your life you've brought me out—yes, I say once, or two or three times; it isn't more—because, as I say, you once bring me out, I'm to be a slave and say nothing. Pleasure, indeed! A great deal of pleasure I'm to have, if I'm to hold my tongue. A nice way that of pleasing a woman.

"Dear me! if the bed doesn't spin round and dance about! I've got all that filthy ship in my head! No: I shan't be well in the morning. But nothing ever ails anybody but yourself. You needn't groan in that way, Mr. Caudle, disturbing the people, perhaps, in the next room. It's a mercy I'm alive, I'm sure. If once I would n't have given all the world for anybody to have thrown me overboard! What are you smacking your lips at, Mr. Caudle? But I know what you mean—of course, you'd never have stirred to stop 'em: not you. And then you might have known that the wind would have blown to-day; but that's why you came.

"Whatever I should have done if it hadn't been for that good soul—that blessed Captain Large! I'm sure all the women who go to Margate ought to pray for him; so attentive in sea-sickness, and so much of a gentleman! How I should have got down stairs without him when I first began to turn, I don't know. Don't tell me I never complained to you—you might have seen I was ill. And when every lady was looking like a bad wax-candle, you could walk about, and make what you call your jokes upon the little buoy that was never sick at the Nore, and such unfeeling trash.

"Yes, Caudle; we've now been married many years, but if we were to live together for a thousand years to come—what are you clasping your hands at?—a thousand years to come, I say, I shall n ver forget your conduct this day. You could go to the other end of the ship and smoke a cigar, when you knew I should be ill—oh, you knew it; for I always am. The brutal way, too, in which you took that cold brandy-and-water—you thought I didn't see you; but ill as I was, hardly able to hold my head up, I was watching you all the time. Three glasses of cold brandy-and-water; and you sipped 'em, and drank the health of people you didn't care a pin about; whilst the health of your own lawful wife was nothing. Three glasses of brandy-and-water, and *I* left—as I may say—alone! You didn't hear 'em, but everybody was crying shame of you.

"What do you say? *A good deal my own fault? I took too much diuner?* Well, you are a man! If I took more than the breast and leg of that young goose—a thing, I may say, just out of the shell—with the slightest bit of stuffing, I'm a wicked woman. What do you say? *Lobster salad?* La!—how can you speak of it? A month-old baby would have eaten more. What? *Gooseberry pie?* Well, if you'll name that, you'll name anything. Ate too much, indeed! Do you think I was going to pay for a dinner, and eat nothing? No, Mr. Caudle; it's a good thing for you that I know a little more of the value of money than that.

"But, of course, you were better engaged than in attending to me. Mr. Prettyman came aboard at Gravesend. A planned thing, of course. You think I didn't see him give you a letter. *It w sn't a letter; it was a newspaper?* I dare say; ill as I was, I had my eyes. It was the smallest newspaper that I ever saw, that's all. But, of course, a letter from Miss Prettyman— Now, Caudle, if you begin to cry out in that manner, I'll get up. Do you forget that you're not at your own house? making that noise! Disturbing everybody! Why, we shall have the landlord up! And you could smoke and drink 'forward' as you called it. What? *You couldn't smoke anywhere else?* That's nothing to do with it. Yes; forward. What a pity that Miss Prettyman wasn't with you! I'm sure nothing could be too forward for her. No, I won't hold my tongue; and I ought not to be ashamed of myself. It isn't treason, is it, to speak of Miss Prettyman? After all I've suffered to-day, and I'm not to open my lips! Yes; I'm to be brought away from my own home, dragged down here to the sea-side, and made ill; and I'm not to speak. I should like to know what next.

"It's a mercy that some of the dear children were not drowned; not that their father would have cared, so long as he could have his brandy and cigars. Peter was as near through one of the holes as—*It's no such thing?* It's very well for you to say so, but you know what an inquisitive boy he is, and how he likes to wander among steam-engines. No, I won't let you sleep. What a man you are! What? *I've said that before?* That's no matter; I'll say it again. Go to sleep, indeed! as if one could never have a little rational conversation. No, I sha'n't be too late for the Margate boat in the morning; I can wake up at what hour I like, and you ought to know that by this time.

"A miserable creature they must have thought me in the ladies' cabin, with nobody coming down to see how I was. *You came down a dozen times?* No, Caudle, that won't do. I know better. You never came at all. Oh, no! cigars and brandy took all your attention. And when I was so ill, that I didn't know a single thing that was going on about me, and you never came. Every other woman's husband was there—ha! twenty times. And what must have been my feelings to hear 'em tapping at the door, and making all sorts of kind inquiries—something like husbands!—and I was left to be ill alone? Yes; and you want to get me into an argument. You want to know, if I was so ill that I knew nothing how could I know that you didn't come to the cabin-door? That's just like your aggravating way; but I'm not to be caught in that manner, Caudle. No."

"It is very possible," writes Caudle, "that she talked two hours more: but, happily, the wind got suddenly up—the waves bellowed—and, soothed by the sweet lullaby (to say nothing of the Dolphin's brandy-and-water), I somehow sank to repose."

THE TWENTY-FIFTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE, WEARIED OF MARGATE, HAS A GREAT DESIRE TO SEE FRANCE.

"Ar'n't you tired, Caudle?

"*No?* Well, was there ever such a man? But nothing ever tires you. Of course it's all very well for you; yes, you can read your newspaper and—what? *So can I?* And I wonder what would become of the children if I did? No; it's enough for the father to lose his precious time, talking about politics, and lords, and a pack of people who wouldn't care a pin if we hadn't a roof to cover us—it's well enough for—no, Caudle, no; I'm not going to worry you; I never worried you yet, and it isn't likely I should begin now. But that's always the way with you—always. I'm sure we should be the happiest couple alive, only you do so like to have all the talk to yourself. We're out upon pleasure, and therefore let's be comfortable. Still, I must say it: when you like, you're an aggravating man, Caudle, and you know it.

"*What have you done now?* There, now; we won't talk of it. No; let's go to sleep: otherwise we shall quarrel—I know we shall. What have you done, indeed! That I can't leave my home for a few days, but I must be insulted! Everybody upon the pier saw it. *Saw what?* How can you lie there in bed and ask me? Saw what, indeed! Of course, it was a planned thing! regularly settled before you left London. Oh, yes! I like your innocence, Mr. Caudle; not knowing what I'm talking about. It's a heart-breaking thing for a woman to say of her own husband; but you've been a wicked man to me. Yes, and all your tossing and tumbling about in the bed won't make it any better.

"Oh, it's easy enough to call a woman a 'dear soul.' I must be very dear, indeed, to you, when you bring down Miss Prettyman to—there, now; you needn't shout like a wild savage. Do you know that you're not in your own house—do you know that we're in lodgings? What do you suppose the people will think of us? You needn't call out in that manner, for they can hear every word that's said. What do you say? *Why don't I hold my tongue, then?* To be sure; anything for an excuse with you. Anything to stop my mouth. Miss Prettyman's to follow you, and I'm to say nothing. I know she *has* followed you; and if you were to go before a magistrate and take a shilling oath to the contrary, I wouldn't believe you. No, Caudle, I wouldn't.

"*Very well then?* Ha! What a heart you must have, to say 'very well;' and after the wife I've been to you. I'm to be brought from my own home—dragged down here to the sea-side—to be laughed at before the world—don't tell me! Do you think I didn't see how they looked at you—how she puckered up her farthing mouth—and—what? *Why did I kiss her, then?* What's that to do with it? Appearances are one thing, Mr. Caudle, and feelings are another. As if women can't kiss one another without meaning anything by it! And you—I could see you—looked as cold and as formal at her as—well, Caudle! I wouldn't be the hypocrite you are for the world!

"There now; I've heard all that story. I dare say she did come down to join her brother. How very lucky, though, that you should be here! Ha! ha! how very lucky that—ugh! ugh! ugh! and with the cough I've got upon me—oh, you've a heart like a sea-side flint! Yes, that's all right. That's just like your humanity. I can't catch a cold, but it must be by my own fault—it must be my thin shoes. I dare say you'd like to see me in ploughman's boots; 't would be no matter to you how I disfigured myself. Miss Prettyman's foot, now, would be another thing—no doubt.

"I thought when you would make me leave home—I thought we were coming here on pleasure; but it's always the way you embitter my life. The sooner that I'm out of the world the better. What do you say? *Nothing?* But I know what you mean, better than if you had talked an hour. I only hope you'll get a better wife, that's all, Mr. Caudle. What? *You'd not try?* I know you, I know you! In six months you'd fill up my place; yes, and dreadfully my poor children would suffer for it.

"Caudle, if you roar in that way, the people will give us warning to-morrow. *Can't I be quiet, then?* Yes—that's like your artfulness: anything to make me hold my tongue. But we won't quarrel. I'm sure if it depended upon me, we might be as happy as doves. I mean it—and you needn't groan when I say it. Good-night, Caudle. What do you say? *Bless me!* Well, you are a dear soul, Caudle; and if it wasn't for that Miss Prettyman—no, I'm not torturing you. I know very well what I'm doing, and I wouldn't torture you for the world; but you don't know what the feelings of a wife are, Caudle; you don't.

"Caudle—I say, Caudle. Just a word, dear. *Well?* Now, why should you snap me up in that way? *You want to go to sleep?* So do I; but that's no reason you should speak to me in that manner. You know, dear, you once promised to take me to France. *You don't recollect it?* Yes—that's like you; you don't recollect many things you've promised me; but I do. There's a boat goes on Wednesday to Boulogne, and comes back the day afterwards. *What of it?* Why for that time we could leave the children with the girls, and go nicely. *Nonsense?* Of course; if I want anything it's always nonsense. Other men can take their wives half over the world; but you think it quite enough to bring me down here to this hole of a place, where I know every pebble on the beach like an old acquaintance—where there's nothing to be seen but the same machines—the same jetty—the same donkeys—the same everything. But then, I'd forgot; Margate has an attraction for you—Miss Prettyman's here. No; I'm not censorious, and I wouldn't backbite an angel; but the way in which that young woman walks the sands at all hours—there! there! I've done: I can't open my lips about that creature but you always storm.

"You know that I always wanted to go to France; and you bring me down here only on purpose that I should see the French cliffs—just to tantalise me, and for nothing else. If I'd remain at home—and it was against my will I ever came here—I should never have thought of France; but,—to have it staring in one's face all day, and not be allowed to go! it's worse than cruel, Mr. Caudle—it's brutal. Other people can take their wives to Paris; but you always keep me moped up at home. And what for? Why, that I may know nothing—yes; just on purpose to make me look little, and for nothing else.

"*Heaven bless the woman?* Ha! you've good reason to say that, Mr. Caudle; for I'm sure she's little blessed by you. She's been kept a prisoner all her life—has never gone anywhere—oh yes! that's your excuse—talking of the children. I want to go to France, and I should like to know what the children have got to do with it? They're not babies *now*—are they? But you've always thrown the children in my face. If Miss Prettyman—there now; do you hear what you've done—shouting in that manner? The other lodgers are knocking overhead: who do you think will have the face to look at 'em to-morrow morning? *I* sha'n't—breaking people's rest in that way!

"Well, Caudle—I declare it's getting daylight, and what an obstinate man you are!—tell me, shall I go to France?"

"I forget," says Caudle, "my precise answer; but I think I gave her a very wide permission to go somewhere, whereupon, though not without remonstrance as to the place—she went to sleep.

[Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.]

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate thereior, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shal have been made. 2 23 24t

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools to Pay Certain Bills of 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirteen cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools, for the purpose of paying the following bills of 1866, to wit:—

Gas bills, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents ($338 36).

North American and United States Gazette advertising, twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents ($23 25).

North American and United States Gazette advertising, ten dollars ($10)

Inquirer advertising, six dollars and twenty-five cents ($6 25).

Inquirer advertising, fifteen dollars and forty-seven cents ($15 47).

Evening Bulletin advertising, eight dollars ($8).

Public Ledger advertising, five dollars and twenty-five cents ($5 25).

Joy, Coe & Co., advertising, ten dollars and seventy-five cents ($10 75).

Public Ledger advertising, thirty dollars and ninety cents ($30 90).

J. L. Gropengeiser, philosophical apparatus, fifteen dollars ($15).

A. McMutrie, rent, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).

James C. Fisher, ground-rent, twenty dollars ($20).

William Kennedy, ground-rent, twenty-four dollars ($24).

Niagara Hose Company, rent, one hundred and ten dollars ($110).

Jacob Pierce, ground-rent, four hundred and twenty dollars ($420).

Lewis T. Brown, ground rent, twenty-five dollars ($25).

Charles B. Barret, clerk hire, fifty dollars ($50).

B. Brown, rent, fifteen dollars ($15).

S. G. Rosengarten, ground rent, three hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents ($322 50).

John L. Busby, ground-rent, twenty-six dollars and eighty-two cents ($26 82).

Shinn & Son, fuel, one thousand and seventeen dollars and thirteen cents ($1017 13).

To Elizabeth H. Rice, for one year's ground-rent for the year 1865, of the lot of ground southwest side of Marlborough street, in the Eighteenth School Section, one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents ($117 50).

Warrants to be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Superintendent of the City Railroad.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of the City Railroad be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove the City Railroad track on the south side of Market street, from Ninth to Eleventh street, and that the rails taken therefrom, so far as suitable, be used in the repair of other portions of the City Railroad.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the State Legislature.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania be asked to pass the annexed bill, entitled:—"A Further Supplement to an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia."

A Further Supplement to an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall fix the rate and levy all the taxes now authorized by law within the limits of the said city and county, upon the assessed value of the real and personal property in such sum as shall be sufficient to meet all the expenses (including interest on the funded debt) of the City Government for the year for which the same shall have been levied.

Section 2. That no salary of any officer elected, or to be elected according to the provisions of the act to which this is supplemental, by the qualified voters of the said city, or of any of the officers, heads of departments, or employes of the city, shall be increased by any ordinance or ordinances to take effect during the time for which he shall have been elected, appointed, or employed.

Section 3. That it shall not be lawful for said Councils at any time to pass an ordinance, or by other means provide for the payment of any money or compensation for extra service rendered by any of the city officers (whether elective or appointed), in the discharge of their duties.

Section 4. That no person holding any office of trust, profit, or emolument under the City Government or any Department thereof, or in the Gas Trust, or in any other Trust in which the said city or the Councils have an interest, or over which the said Councils exercise a control or supervision, shall be eligible as a member of Councils, nor shall any member or members of Councils be eligible to any such office, trust, or appointment: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to Directors or Controllers of Public Schools.

Section 5. That each member of the City Councils shall be sworn or affirmed to support the Constitution of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that he will not, during his term of office, accept or receive any gratuity, gift, money, property, compensation, commission, or profit, whatever, for his services, either as councilman or as a member of any committee thereof, and that he will not be interested, directly or indirectly, in any sale or contract for supplying the city with work, labor, or merchandise of any kind, or in any contract or contracts in which the city may be a party, and in all respects to discharge his duties with fidelity; the said oath to be administered by the presiding officer of each branch of the said City Councils.

Section 6. That all officers elected by Councils, heads of departments, and clerks therein, shall, before entering upon their duties, subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the Mayor that he or they will not, at any time during his or their term of office or appointment be directly or indirectly interested in any sale or contract for supplies to be furnished to said City, or to any department or trust under the control or supervision of Councils, or receive any gratuity, money, or property whatsoever, by reason of such sale or contract, or take any fee beyond that prescribed by law.

Section 7. That no member of the Legislature or officer thereof, shall be eligible to any office, under the City Government, to any department thereof, or department therein or connected therewith.

Section 8. That the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, or either of them, or the chairman of any special or joint committee appointed by them, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue subpœnas for witnesses, and require the production for inspection and examination of any books, papers, documents, and vouchers; to examine said witnesses under oath or affirmation, and in case of refusal or neglect on the part of any witness or witnesses to appear upon the service of any such subpœna, the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county shall, upon proof of such service, issue an attachment compelling the appearance of said witness or witnesses.

When any witness or witnesses shall appear but refuse to testify before the said President or Chairman of Committees, or either or any of them, he or they shall report the same to the said Court of Common Pleas, whereupon the said Court shall commit the said witness or witnesses for contempt, and impose such fine as in its discretion shall seem meet.

Section 9. That it shall not be lawful for any member of said Councils to enter into any contract either in his own name or the name of any other person in his service or interest, for the construction of any building, school-house, bridge, sewer, or other structure, or for the furnishing of supplies or material of any kind whatsoever to the said city or any department thereof, or to the Gas Trust.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 25 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18§

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY; the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday evening, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Bait." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 8 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the p rchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 4t 10

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1130 GIRARD STREET, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing April 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of September, 1867, inclusive. Viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the city of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw to be Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for Five thousand (5000) dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of

Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
Bvt. Major U. S. Army.
3 18 7t

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., 22d March, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc.," C. L. KILBURN,
3 18 4t] Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties, desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1102 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 3uthsm No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

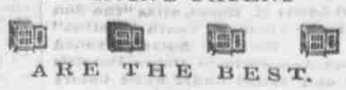
Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
28 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT



ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.

ALWAYS DRY;

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests,
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuthsm
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLER

A FAST YOUNG MAN.

The Operations, Financial and Otherwise, of William W. Hoseeir, alias Colonel Lewis M. Hosea, alias "the Son of Governor Aiken, of South Carolina"—How He Forged Notes, Mended Watches, Appropriated Other People's Funds, and Sailed Under False Colors Generally.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Central Station, a large crowd outside the bar indicated a case of extraordinary interest. And so time proved, for one W. W. Hoseeir, a young man who had been slipping along the path of life with unusual speed, was suddenly brought to and put on trial. The young gentleman, being about twenty-four years of age, is of very prepossessing appearance, though the presence of persons whom he had deluded to his own particular benefit—that is, financially—tended to cause unsteady looks and a varying expression of the countenance.

He is of average height, slightly built, and clothed with fine and fashionable garments. During the trial he spoke only to his counsel, and as it proceeded became evidently more depressed in spirits. W. W. Hoseeir, who has from his youth resided in this city, has been in the habit, during a late period, when his "wild oats" were being strewed carelessly around, of assuming various patronymics, principally of individuals living, for the one purpose of improving his personal condition. Not only has he been known as a Colonel Lewis M. Hosea, of Cincinnati, belonging to the 16th United States Infantry, and a W. D. Hoseeir, commercial broker of this city, but he did at one time purport to be the one all-favored son of Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and at another the nephew of the Rebel Dick Taylor, famous as a Confederate in the late war. Engaged in no regular and stated business, young Hoseeir, having, satisfactorily to himself, completed certain petty operations, contemplated one on a large scale—forged sundry notes, and obtained large amounts of money on worthless paper, the particulars of which we give in the appended report of the trial.

He has led a fast life, and some of our citizens will remember him as a fashionable young man who, some years ago, sported his fine equipage, having all the accompaniments of higher aristocratic life. Some six months ago he made the acquaintance of a young and prepossessing lady, a Miss Ettie Royer, daughter of Lewis Royer, a M. D., and was introduced to the family as a Colonel L. M. Hosea, of Cincinnati. The funds which at various times he had obtained were lavishly used in the wedding preparations, the bridegroom having a fine and costly wardrobe, which he had obtained on long credit (!). The nuptials were celebrated Wednesday week, the 13th inst., and the next morning the newly married couple started for New York, *en route* for Europe, the delighted husband in possession of various articles for which he had not given a corresponding value.

But suspicion had culminated to a full belief by parties interested in this city (especially those holding his worthless paper), and a special was sent to look after young Hoseeir. This special learning that the latter was ready to start for Europe by the next steamer, to leave the day following, gave word to Detective Jas. Bennett, of the New York corps, who arrested Hoseeir on Thursday, on the steps of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was transferred to this city, under the charge of Detective Levi, and placed in duress until yesterday afternoon, when he was placed on trial.

District Attorney Mann conducted the prosecution, while George W. Wolliston appeared for the defense.

The first witness called was Dr. Royer, residing at No. 1333 Broad street. Sworn and examined—I know this defendant; he got $2000 from me; it was under these circumstances: he had a draft for $8500, the money for which was deposited in Girard Bank, and the First National Bank, Cincinnati; (the draft was here shown and identified;) he said the money had been deposited for him by his mother; on this statement I advanced him $2000; this was on the 13th of March last, one week ago; he thanked (that is, in the envelope), and went to New York; I next saw him on the Friday night following; he was then under arrest; I spoke to him about the money; he replied it was not his fault, for if the money was not deposited he was responsible for the sum, and then acknowledged that instead of having $8500 deposited, or to be deposited, the amount was but $2000. The name he was known by was the same as that on the draft—L. M. Hosea, of Cincinnati—and that his residence was near Lexington, Kentucky; I ascertained by communication from the Cashier of the Bank on which the draft was drawn, and by telegraph, that he had no money deposited in that institution; I communicated back that the mother of the prisoner was to deposit it, but heard of no such occurrence.

Cross-examined—Hoseeir said his mother would make a deposit; after he was arrested I received about $1000 in gold from him, which would amount, in greenbacks, to about $1500; he said his mother resided within seven miles of Lexington, Kentucky; he said that if the money was not there at the bank at the time the draft was drawn, it should be; I did not send the draft to Cincinnati, I only knew that it would not be honored by what I ascertained by letter and despatch; I do not know of my own personal knowledge whether money was deposited or not; I advanced the money on the strength of the worth of the draft; he promised to pay the money all back again; I did not advance the whole amount of the draft, because he did not ask it; this is the only draft I saw.

Mr. Dueze, of Northumberland county (now staying at the La Pierre House), sworn—I know the prisoner; made his acquaintance about eight days ago; I gave him a note for $5000; he also borrowed my watch; for the note he gave me a draft on Cincinnati (draft shown and identified); he told me that his mother had deposited money to his credit, to the amount of $8500; that he was very much in debt, that money had not been sent to him, and that he desired funds; he represented to me first that he had a great deal of money, more than he could make use of; that he would part with some on a note of $5000; I told him that I would refer him to Dr. Royer, as to whether I should do it or not; the result was that he would lend me money and desired my note for it; the note was found on him at the time of his arrest; I got my watch back, not from Hoseeir, but from the detective.

Cross-examined—I have not been in the habit of borrowing money from Hoseeir; he wanted to lend the money to me; I referred him to Dr. Royer, because he was a stranger to me; I told him I would give my note; he did not seem to care much whether he got the note or anything else in particular; he assured me that there was money deposited by his mother to his credit; I did not use the draft; I did not present it; I knew by a letter received from the President of the Eaton Bank of Ohio that it was no good and would not be honored; this President knew by communicating with the President of the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

William R. Anderson, clerk at the La Pierre House, sworn—Two drafts shown and identified; I filled those drafts for a gentleman by the name of Lewis M. Hosea, who signed them; it was done in the office of the La Pierre House; there were no stamps on the drafts when I filled them; this is all that I had to do with the matter.

Colonel G. W. Howard sworn—I am acquainted with a L. M. Hosea in the army of the United States, who resides at Cincinnati now; he was lately a colonel in the army, or rather a brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Q. Pointing to the prisoner, "Is this the man?"—A. No, sir; that is not the individual; I do not know this man.

Joseph A. Keenan (residence No. 259 S. Third street) sworn—I know the prisoner; I cannot really say whether his name is Hosea or Hoseeir; I have always heard him called Willie or William; it is about eight or nine months since I first met him; he was then living where I am now, that is, No. 259 S. Third street; I was with him there about two months previous to the time I took the house; I lived with him a week or two after I bought the lease of the house; I never knew him as L. M. Hoseir; I don't know that I had any means of ascertaining what his Christian name was.

Simon Savens (residing at No. 11 S. Fourth street) sworn—I know the prisoner; have known him seven months; he lived with Mr. Keenan, and I think his business there was a broker; I never saw him with a uniform on; I was led to believe by the sign over his office and place of business on Third street that he was a broker; the full name on the sign was W. W. Hosea; I knew nothing of his name except what I saw on the sign; he visited my house occasionally; he got some property from my house—a small gold watch—about four months ago, which watch he desired to have repaired; I have never seen it since; I thereafter lost sight of him; I think he went by the name of W. W. Hoseeir.

George F. Brooke sworn—Reside at No. 738 North Nineteenth street; am a commercial agent, doing business at Sixth and Chesnut streets; have known the prisoner since 1860-61; he lived then on Pine street, between Fifth and Sixth, with his mother; his name was W. D. A. Hoseeir; he told me once he was a broker on Third street; I knew from what he said of his receiving a commission as Lieutenant in the United States Navy that he was a naval officer; I have heard of him as a son of Governor Aiken, of South Carolina.

Mr. Wetherly examined—I knew the prisoner prior to December, 1862; I made his acquaintance while he was visiting a student in my office, by the name of Benner; he was accosted as "Billy," or William Hosea; he came to me in the early part of December, and in the course of conversation he represented that he had lost his overcoat, which was stolen at a party at the house of Hudson S. Burr that he had attended a night or two previous; that he wanted to go to Washington that evening, and desired me to let him have some money to buy an overcoat; I gave him $25, which he promised to remit on reaching Washington; in a couple of days he came back, and I loaned him $10; he represented that he was an officer in the Navy, and that the Government was deeply indebted to him; I have never received or demanded the money; he told me at one time that he had sown his wild oats, and would reform; he said that he was on Porter's Signal Corps.

Dr. Royer recalled, said that when he asked the defendant what his business was, he said that he was a Major, but was not then in service.

Mr. Joseph Kelly sworn—Resides at No. 1340 Chesnut street; knew the prisoner; he said his name was L. M. Hosea; he told me he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Union army; that he belonged to the Tenth Infantry, but now was acting on staff duty; he said that his petition for promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy was signed by the entire Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky, and by Judge Chase; I made him two fine uniforms for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel; one was for his marriage last Wednesday, the 13th instant; I never received my pay, nor did I see him or the clothes until they were taken from his baggage; I know by his ignorance of the lawful uniform of the position which he proposed to hold that he was not a Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. F. Benner resides No. 1824 Vinyard street; place of business Sixth and Chesnut; have been acquainted with prisoner since 1862; knew him in Mr. Wetherly's office; he gave me his card at the time, leaving his signature as William T. D. A. Hoseeir.

Mr. Mann then offered the following document, received from Washington:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.—John Lamen, Esq., Chief of the Detective Department of Police, southwest corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, asking whether a person named L. M. Hosea, alias W. W. Hosea, or Hosei, is, or has been an officer in the United States army, you are respectfully informed that there is no such officer now in the United States army. There was a Captain Lewis M. Hosea (brevet major) in the 10th United States Infantry. He resigned in October, 1861.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

William Warrick, doing business at the La Pierre House, testified that he resided at No. 1228 Redman street; he was hairdresser at the La Pierre House; defendant had often had his hair dressed by him; he gave his name as Aiken; said that he was a favored son of Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; that he was in the battle of Island No. 10, on the Mississippi; that he was transferred from the army to the navy, with rank of Third Lieutenant; I never paid special attention to his head more than any other head, nor did I receive extra pay or emolument of any kind; this is the man (pointing to the prisoner); he did not then have side-whiskers; he said his father gave $40,000 to the Confederate cause, but that he devoted his life to the Union cause, and that he was wounded.

Mr. Charles Yard, residing at No. 1706 Vine street, testified that he knew the last young man from a mere child up; that he was well acquainted with his father, who has lived in this city as long as he can remember; she is not well off; I have known him as William Hoseeir; I have a receipt for rent signed by him as W. D. A. Hoseeir.

Dr. Royer, recalled, stated distinctly that prisoner represented himself to be Col. L. M. Hosea, of Cincinnati.

Detective Levi sworn—Produced a policy of life insurance on the Travellers' Company, of Hartford, for $5000, to expire August, 1867, bearing the signature of William W. Hoseeir, of Philadelphia; this was taken from defendant's trunk.

The evidence here closed.

District Attorney Mann, in closing for the prosecution, said that the case was one wherein no doubts could be entertained of the guilt of the prisoner, and which demanded rigorous punishment. It had been proven that his name is W. W. Hoseeir, and that he does and has resided in this city for years past. That he has represented himself to be L. M. Hosea of Cincinnati. He, by assuming the names of other persons, and the one above mentioned, obtained two fine and valuable suits of uniform from a tailor. He has made himself known, at one time as son of Governor Aken, of South Carolina, and at another as nephew of the rebel General Taylor. That he was engaged in and commanded at the battle of Island No. 10. Represents himself as having good credit in the First National Bank of Cincinnati. He advanced $2000 on a draft which he deposits in the hands of Dr. Royer. After obtaining other articles he leaves for New York, intending to take the first steamer for Europe, without selling his bills, and holding a $5000 note, given by Mr. Dueze, who accepted on his representations, his worthless draft, and also taking the latter's watch, which for a time he had borrowed. He at that time assumed to be, and was known as Colonel L. M. Hosea. In these cases he stands guilty of obtaining money on false pretenses, and forgery. According to law, the making or altering a paper to the injury of another, is a penal offense. He has, by his deceptions, insinuated himself into society for the purpose of defrauding, and I ask that he be held in sufficient bail to guarantee his appearance at the next term of the County Court.

Mr. Wollaston, for the defendant, did not agree with the statement of the District Attorney. Stated that there was nothing to show that the draft would not have been paid and they been presented to the bank. That there was no intention of defrauding, as he had paid back part of the amount he had received from Dr. Royer, and that the articles given to his charge would yet be returned.

Alderman Butler—The prisoner is held in $800 bail for his appearance at Court, to answer the several charges made before me.

Thus for a time this young gent, whose disposition has been so erratic, and his bearing so varied and fictitious, will cease his operations, and meditate on the follies and evils of his eventful life.

Further Concerning Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Hosea, U. S. A., alias W. W. Hoseeir, Etc.—He is Represented in Other Roles.

We learn that the young swindler and forger who is now receiving the attention of the public and the judicial authorities, has grave delusive memories in his record than have yet appeared. During the first years of the war he is said to have served as a volunteer aid, without pay, on the staffs of A. J. Smith and Rosecrans in the Southwest, for a short time on each. He was also for several months orderly sergeant of an Ohio regiment, and later was appointed an acting master's mate in the Mississippi Squadron by Admiral Porter. He was ordered aboard the United States steamer Nymph, and while attached to her, in the first division of the squadron, and lying near Baton Rouge, he deserted to the enemy in the uniform of an officer of high rank in the navy. He was recaptured by a detachment of the Union troops sent out for the purpose, placed aboard the ship, in irons, for several weeks, and tried by a naval general court martial, which adjudged a severe sentence—imprisonment for many years—but the record of the court was burned in the United States flag-ship Black Hawk, at Mound City, Illinois, in April, 1865, and there being no other record of the case, he escaped punishment, and was finally dishonorably discharged from the navy. His address and appearance while in the navy are represented to have been very gentlemanly, and he was considered as a young man of more than ordinary ability. He was held in close confinement on the United States receiving ship Great Western for several months prior to his discharge, which occurred the summer of 1865.

Canadian Affairs.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Nearly all the present members of Parliament in Lower Canada will be returned for the House of Commons. A large number are as yet unopposed.

It is understood that the elections will not take place till midsummer.

An iron ore company has been formed here to carry on operations on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, from Quebec to the division line. The capital of the company is $500,000.

Reports from General Mitchell show that all is quiet on the frontier, and there is no ground whatever for excitement on account of the Fenian movements.

The Executive Council held a meeting at Ottawa yesterday, but the business transacted was merely of a routine character.

THE CONTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT.—We have received from Mr. Joseph R. Lyndall, the efficient City Controller, a printed copy of his annual report for 1866. The main facts contained in this document have already been laid before the public, but this contains all the intricate details of the city's financial operations during the year.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 US 7-30s Je	105⅝	8 sh Union P R	40
$1500 5-20s '62 reg	107⅜	100 sh Read R	50 60
$1000 Al Co cp	70	100 do	50 60
$1500 City 6s, New	101⅝	100 do	60 50 81
$400 do. New	101⅝	100 do	60 50⅝
100 sh Hest'vle	14	100 sh Phila & Erie	29½
100 sh Cata Pf	20¼	14 sh Union Bank	84
100 do	20¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101½	100 sh Reading	50⅝
$4500 do. New	101¾	100 do	50 60
7 sh Penna R	56⅞	108 sh Com'h Bk	72 60
6 do	56⅞	600 sh Caldwell	¾
100 sh Hest'vle	14	200 sh Phil & Erie	29½

FOR SALE.

A BILLIARD TABLE.

A Secondhand PHELAN CAROM TABLE, as good as new. Price, $300.

Address Box 2984 P. O. 3 21 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY E. KURTZ, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALFRED FITLER, Executer of the will of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 230 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 2 21 thstu5t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

GARIBALDI BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

HIS REMARKABLE POPULARITY.

SUSPENSION OF THE WAR IN BOKHARA.

NAPOLEON SUSTAINED BY THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S POPULARITY—HE IS ELECTED THREE TIMES OVER.

FLORENCE, March 21.—The general election has been held. So great was the personal popularity of General Garibaldi, that he was returned for three different districts.

RUSSIA.

END OF THE WAR IN BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Hostilities between Russia and Bokhara have been temporarily suspended.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON'S FOREIGN POLICY ENDORSED.

PARIS, March 21.—The foreign policy of the Emperor, which was under discussion for some time in the Corps Legislatif, has been endorsed by an overwhelming majority.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—The Cunard freight steamer Tarifa touched here early this morning, *en route* for Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The Philadelphia Offices.

The contest over the Federal offices in your city still continues. Considerable "wire-pulling" is going on between the friends of Senator Cameron and the Democrats, towards dividing the "spoils" between the two parties. The success of this combination, however, is doubtful. It is said that Cameron will favor the confirmation of a Democrat for Collector of the Port, if he can get Mr. John Hiestand, a radical Republican, nominated for Naval Officer.

No action has been taken upon the nominations of Messrs. Crawford and Frazier, and it is said they are laid up till Senator Cameron is ready to act upon them. Senator Fessenden favors the latter's confirmation, and Mr. Frazier will no doubt be confirmed, as he is the least objectionable.

The Republicans in the Fourth District of your city are trying to make a compromise with the Democrats, by giving them Thomas McGrath, Democrat (of the firm of Sarmiento & Grath), for Collector, and the Republicans to have Mr. Henry M. Lewis for Assessor, who was formerly chief clerk under ex-Assessor Southworth of that district.

Mr. Lewis is here urging his claims.

The Rejection of George Sanderson.

The reported confirmation of Mr. George Sanderson, ex-Mayor of Lancaster, and editor of Buchanan's home organ, was a mistake. His reported confirmation in the papers yesterday naturally caused some surprise, and it was a blunder made by the Associated Press here mixing the rejections with the confirmations.

Registration of Voters.

The registration of voters under the new Suffrage law has commenced in Washington. The registration in the First Ward shows the blacks greatly in the majority. The whites are taking no particular interest in the matter.

Bills Signed.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $15,000 for the relief of freedmen or destitute colored persons in the District. Also the bill appropriating $50,000 in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the expenses attending the Paris Exposition.

Dismissal of Collector Smythe Asked For.

In the House, Mr. Hulburd, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, has reported a resolution calling on the President to remove Collector Smythe, of New York.

The Tenth Veto.

The President's veto of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill will be read to the Cabinet to-morrow, and sent into Congress to-morrow afternoon, or on Saturday at the latest.

The Impeachment Question.

Major-General Howard was examined by the Judiciary Committee yesterday in regard to the interference by the President with the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. To-day General Fullerton, now Postmaster at St. Louis, is being examined by the Committee in regard to the transfer of railroad property to ex-Rebels by order of the President.

New York Custom House Investigation.

Quite a breeze was raised in the House to-day in the discussion over the report of the Hulburd Investigating Committee to the effect that there was evidence incupating Senators Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Patterson, of Tennessee, in the matter of receiving money from Collector Smythe, of New York. The Committee will report in favor of recommending to the President the removal of Collector Smythe.

Ex-Senator Foster for Austria.

It seems to be certain that ex-Senator Foster will be appointed Minister to Austria, and as Mr. Motley has resigned, the Senate will doubtless confirm the appointment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—Mr. Ridgway presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a change in the law of evidence.

Mr. Connell offered a resolution of the Board of School Controllers of the Nineteenth Section of Philadelphia remonstrating against the passage of the act depriving them of the right to elect one member of the School Committee.

Mr. Connell read in place an act authorizing corporations, under the general manufacturing law of 1861, to sell real estate and issue coupon bonds, which passed finally.

By Mr. Burnett, an act to authorize the Hazleton Railroad Company to avoid their inclined planes. Passed finally.

One thousand copies of the Surveyor-General's Report were ordered to be printed.

Action was taken on the following:—

The bill authorizing the Good Will Fire Engine Company, No. 29, of Philadelphia, to issue stock, passed finally.

House of Representatives.

The act authorizing the Gas Committee of Councils to attend all meetings of the Gas Trust, was objected to by Mr. Kerns, and is accordingly postponed for one week.

The Senate bill for the construction of a bridge at South street, with a draw, making it the duty of the Chief Engineer to direct the building of the same, was passed.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the Courts of the Controllers of Public Schools being before the House, it was opposed by Messrs. Adaire, De Haven, and Subers, and advocated by Messrs. Freeborn and Marks, and was passed to a second reading by a vote of 43 to 15, and passed finally by a vote of 56 ayes to 12 nays.

The House bill declaring eight hours' work to be a day's labor was passed, as follows:—

That after July 1st, 1867, labor performed during the period of eight hours on any secular day, in all cotton, woollen, silk, paper, bagging, and flag factories, shall be considered a legal day's labor, and after said date contracts made for the employment of mechanics in all the various branches of trade for daily laborers, shall be construed to be for eight working hours to a day in any employment, unless otherwise stipulated. This bill has not passed the Senate, but will do so, it is thought.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton dull and lower; sales at 31c. Flour firmer; 6000 bbls. sold; State, $9·60@12·50; Ohio, $11·40@13·25; Western, $9·60@13·40; Southern, $10·90@16·75. Wheat dull. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and heavy; Western, 64@65c.; State, 70@71c. Barley firm; 9000 bushels were sold at $1·21. Beef steady; new mess, $12·50@18·50; extra mess, $27·50@22. Pork dull, and the quotations are nominal; Lard heavy at 12¾@13¾. Whisky quiet.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. Norton (Minn.) presented several memorials from the Minnesota Legislature, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for aid in the construction of the military roads, which were referred.

Mr. Williams (Oregon), from the Finance Committee, reported the House joint resolution to extend to the employes of the first division of the Commissary Bureau the benefit of the resolution giving twenty per cent. extra compensation to certain employes of the Government, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden (Me.) the Chair was authorized to fill two existing vacancies in the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) reported from the Finance Committee the joint resolution exempting wrapping paper made from wood or cornstalks from internal tax. It was considered, passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution placing certain State troops of Missouri on an equal footing with other troops in relation to bounty.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) called for its immediate consideration.

After a discussion in which Messrs. Drake, Henderson, Corbett, and Thayer participated, the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 3000 copies of General Humphries on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi river, and the protection of the alluvial region from overflow. Passed.

Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if there be any deficits in the accounts of the late Superintendent of Printing, whether he made contracts prejudicial to the Government whether he bought more paper than he should have bought, etc.

Mr. Anthony explained the object of the resolution to be the removal of certain false impressions created by newspapers as to the conduct of the late Superintendent in making purchases of paper. He read a letter from Mr. Wendell, the gentleman referred to, denying the allegations made against him, and requesting the investigation called for by the committee. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution authorizing American citizens to dispose of vessels to friendly belligerents, under certain circumstances.

At the request of Mr. Sumner it was laid over for the present.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt bill by repealing the provision requiring the Chief Justice of the United States to appoint two Registers of Bankruptcy, and providing that the Registers shall be appointed by the United States District Courts.

Mr. Trumbull said this measure had the sanction of the Chief Justice.

At the request of several Senators, the bill was laid over for the present.

Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill exempting from internal tax, wrapping paper made from wood or corn-stalks was passed.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, Mr. Senseck (Ohio), on leave, introduced the joint resolution to extend to the employes of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments, at Washington, the provisions of the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington. It includes mechanics, laborers, watchmen, and other employes of those departments.

Mr. Holman (Indiana) suggested its extension to laborers in the Navy Yard, etc.

Mr. Schenck explained that there had been an advance of wages from time to time to those labosers which brought them up to the point as if they had had twenty per cent. added to their original pay.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) stated that they had no recent increase, and that they were absolutely starving from the insufficiency of their pay to support their families.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) suggested its extension to the employes in the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Chanler to the laborers in the Patent Office.

To these and other suggestions Mr. Schenck replied that while he would not oppose such extensions, if they were found to be proper, still his proposition simply covered two cases where the construction of the Department had been adverse to the claims of those employes, while they were certainly intended to be included. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the joint resolution passed without a division.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order in the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to provide for a District and Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, with an amendment giving the Judge of the eighth circuit $1000 additional salary, to defray his traveling expenses.

After discussion between Messrs. Wilson, Eldridge, Boutwell and Spalding, the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hulburd (N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee of Public Expenditures, stated that the Committee had taken testimony which apparently inculpated one or more members of the Senate, and that the Committee deemed it proper to report it to the House, so that such action might be taken as comported with the courtesy due from one House to the other. He offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House having been informed by one of its committees that testimony has been brought to the knowledge of the said Committee, which testimony apparently inculpates one or more members of the Senate, the House therefore directs that all such testimony be transmitted to the Senate for its information.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) inquired whether the resolution contemplated any further continuance of this session.

Mr. Hulburd replied that it did not.

Mr. Taber (N. H.) stated that, as one of the minority of the Committee, he did not agree to the report. The evidence, to his mind, was entirely insufficient to base a resolution upon, and he asked that it should be read to the House.

Mr. Hulburd stated that the report just submitted was based on the testimony taken by the Committee last session, together with the evidence of one witness who had appeared before the Committee of the present Congress, and if the House should require the reading of all the testimony, it would probably occupy six days.

Mr. Eldridge inquired of Mr. Hulburd why he would not state the facts, so that the House might act understandingly, and not send a resolution of impeachment of one or more members without knowing the testimony on which the action is founded.

Mr. Hulburd had not the slightest objection to having the testimony read. The Committee had reflected somewhat on the subject, and had come to the conclusion that it was more courteous, more dignified, and would give the least scandal, not to have the testimony read, but to have it transmitted to the Senate for its information and action.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to the use of the words "apparently inculpating" Senators. Inculpating was a very hard word, and he submitted that the House was not quite prepared to use it in reference to Senators. He was quite satisfied that the matter should be referred to the Senate for its action, but no language should be used that could be considered discourteous. He suggested that, instead of the words "apparently inculpating," the word "affecting," or "having reference to," be used.

Mr. Hulburd had no objection to using the words "apparently affecting," and he modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. Taber (N. Y.) stated that the testimony taken by the Committee last session affecting these Senators (understood to be Messrs. Doolittle, and Patterson, of Tenn.—Reporter), had already been published in the New York papers, and was therefore within the cognizance of the Senate.

The testimony taken this session, and on which the resolution was based, should be read to the House.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.), another member of the Committee, stated he had no objection to the testimony being read, but he wished it distinctly understood that the majority of the Committee did not volunteer the publicity sought to be given to the testimony.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) inquired how the Senate could take action upon it without having it read, and thereby giving it publicity.

Mr. Broomall replied that that was a matter for the Senate itself to determine; but he did not see what would prevent the Senate having the testimony read with closed doors.

Mr. Noell, another member of the Committee, declared himself unwilling to agree to the resolution without hearing the testimony of all the witnesses. He had only heard the testimony of one witness examined this session, and he did not deem it sufficient to justify the resolution.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm—Political: Two State Conventions—A New Muddle at Hand, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The equinoctial storm is now prevailing furiously. Strong northeastern winds and copious rain have prevailed all night and to-day.

The passage yesterday, by the Legislature, of the bill to call a State Convention to form a new Constitution, is likely to cause serious trouble.

The unconditional Union Republican State Convention is called to meet on the 27th inst., which, it is understood, will also advise the calling of a State Convention for the same purpose. Thus there will be two sovereign Conventions and two State Conventions presented for ratification, and negroes will be allowed to vote. After this Congress will be appealed to in approbation of the State Constitution. Serious conflicts are expected to grow out of this movement. The Unionists are determined not to be outgeneralled by the Secessionists and their Democratic allies.

The Baltimore city municipal Reconstruction bill is likely to be defeated in the multitude of political quarrels.

Two School Houses Burned.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Two school houses—one occupied by the High School and the other as a Primary Department—were burned last night by incendiaries. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.

RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages, above Wiley street.

NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.

GERMANTOWN—Baker's Lane Station—Lot on Belmont avenue, three fronts.

CHESNUT HILL—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.

LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.

DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.

MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 36 acres.

CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—433 acres in Bush township.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, Interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$4,000 Palo Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent. coupon registered bonds.
$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$8,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.
$16,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.
$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.
$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.
$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.
$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.
250 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.
100 " Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.
100 " Allentown Rolling Mill.
141 " Allentown Iron Company.
186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.
257 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.
100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
16 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
160 " Susquehanna Canal Company.
2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.
50 " North American Oil Company.
300 " Mammoth Oil Company.
200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.
200 " Flemniken Oil Company.
3200 " Spring Dale Oil Company.
100 " Sumner Oil Company.
3000 " Florence Oil Company.
800 " Fulton Coal Company.
100 " Philadelphia and Canfornia Petroleum Co
100 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
$100 bond Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.
1 share Preferred Stock Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.
16 scrip Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

Pamphlet Catalogue now ready.

REAL ESTATE—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND.—Three-story brick Building, S. E. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets.—On Friday, March 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Ninth and Cherry streets; containing in front on Ninth street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth along Cherry street 95 feet, to a four feet wide alley. It has all the necessary conveniences, and is in excellent order, having been improved by the present owner at an expense of $3000. The location is desirable for almost any kind of business, being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and is well situated and adapted for a banking institution, which is much needed in this particular business locality.

Will be sold clear of incumbrance, although $10,500 may remain on mortgage if desired by the purchaser.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 9 16 21 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS.—A LOT OF GROUND on RIDGE Avenue.—On FRIDAY, March 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a Lot of Ground and the Frame Messuage thereon erected, marked in a Plan of Ann Francis' Lots, No. 24, situate on the west side of the Ridge road, commencing at the distance of 50 feet 3 inches northward from the northerly side of Wiley street; thence extending northward in front on said Ridge road 50 feet 3 inches to lot marked in Plan No. 25; thence westward 263 feet 11 inches to Geary street; thence southward along said street 50 feet to lot marked in said Plan No. 23; thence extending eastward 269 feet and one-quarter of an inch to Ridge road, subject to a ground rent of $15 per annum.

Three-fifths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

This property now rents for $340.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 9 16 21 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.